The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5582. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Reported Mortal Illness of Marshal Neil of France.

Accounts of Cuban Victories Received in Washington.

Deplorable Political and Financial Condition of Spain.

End of the Susquehanna Railroad War.

Further Measures of Governor Hoffman.

FRANCE.

Indisposition of the Emperor—The Condition of Marshal Neil Hopeless.

PARIS, (By the French Cable,) Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Emperor is slightly indisposed to-day, but will depart for the Camp of Chalons as previously announced. He will remain there till Saturday.

The condition of Marshal NEIL is pronounced hopeless.

SPAIN.

Unsatisfactory Condition of the Country—An Empty Treasury, Dissatisfied People, and the Prospect of Revolution.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The *Times* to-day publishes a letter from Madrid, of which the following is an extract:

"Spain cannot be in a worse state. A change must come unless the rulers are prepared for revolution. The treasury is empty; it is impossible to collect taxes, and there is popular discontent everywhere. PRIM and his colleagues have no easy times ahead."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Press on the Queen's Message—England and America—Election of Ruskin to a Professorship in Oxford—Jeff. Davis in Glasgow—The Irish Church.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the relations between Great Britain and the United States, suggested by the Queen's closing speech to the Parliament yesterday. The writer says that the Queen's opening and closing speeches are apparently inconsistent, but the explanation is found in the fact that the international relations depend on the reciprocity of the feelings of the people, and not on the negotiations of their Ministers. Messrs. JOHNSON, STANLEY and SEWARD have been succeeded by others, but the sureties of peace and friendship abide on stronger bases than diplomacy can furnish.

The *News*, in a leader on the prorogation of Parliament, says:

"When we have had a few more sessions like the last, with a series of such failures in legislation, and with the continuance of such a waste of the time and energy of the working half of the Legislature, the reform of the House of Lords will become the pressing question of the time. The question must come. It may be delayed by concession or hastened to a decision by continued obstruction; but until a reform is accomplished, the elective and hereditary Houses will meet in suspicion and not often part in harmony."

Parliament will reassemble on the 28th of October.

OXFORD, Thursday, Aug 12.

JOHN RUSKIN, the art critic, has been elected to the Slade Art Professorship of Oxford University.

GLASGOW, Thursday, Aug. 12.

JEFF. DAVIS and CHARLES MACKAY are in this city.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Aug. 12.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Irish Church Conference letters were received from the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin, announcing that the Bishops who were present at the late Assembly consider it inexpedient to reassemble the General Conference, as that course is distasteful to a large body of Churchmen. The Committee expressed their regret at this determination.

The Committee cordially concurred in the resolve passed by the Prelates at their late Conference, declaring the desirability of convening a General Synod representing the clergy and the laity, and hoped it would soon be held.

LONDON, (By the French Cable,) Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Board of Directors of the French Cable Company have passed a resolution expressing regret for the death of Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL at Ryde.

The Committee of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club unanimously voted that a letter of condolence be sent to Mr. BENNETT, expressing sorrow for the untimely end of Mr. GRINNELL, and requesting Mr. BENNETT to convey the letter to the relatives of the deceased.

Arrival of the Crew of the "Grassendale" at Liverpool—The Ship Wrecked off Cape Horn.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Part of the crew of the ship *Grassendale*, Captain IRVINE, Sunderland March 15, for San Francisco, which was wrecked off Cape Horn, were landed at Liverpool to-day by the *Copernicus*. The remainder are expected at Havre in a few days by the *Ptolemy*.

PORTUGAL.

The Resignation of the Ministers—A New Cabinet to be Immediately Formed.

LISBON, (By the French Cable.) Thursday, Aug. 12.

The resignation of the Ministers having been accepted, the Duke DE LOULE has been charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

RUSSIA.

An Abundant Wheat Harvest Expected.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Advices from Odessa report that the quantity of wheat to be harvested is large, but a decided opinion as to its quality cannot be given until the result of recent rains is known.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Letter of the Sultan Received by the Viceroy—A Satisfactory Reply to be Sent.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Viceroy has received the letter of the Sultan. It is reported that its contents are not of so serious a character as was anticipated, and ISMAIL PACHA will have no difficulty in making a satisfactory reply.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of General McMahon at Rosario—End of the Uruguay Rebellion—Capture of the Leaders.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12, (By the French Cable.)

Advices have been received from Rio Janeiro to July 16. Minister McMAHON had arrived at Rosario. He left the headquarters of President LOPEZ on the 24th of June, and was accompanied to the Brazilian lines by a son of LOPEZ and an escort.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, late American Minister at Buenos Ayres, had taken leave of President SARMIENTO, and Mr. KIRK, the new Minister, had presented his credentials.

The rebellion in Uruguay was ended. General CARABELLAS and other leaders of the insurrection had been captured and were awaiting trial.

CABOOL.

Sheer Ali Shot and Wounded.

CALCUTTA, (By the French Cable,) Tuesday, Aug. 10.

It is reported that SHEER ALI, Ameer of Cabool, has been shot at and wounded. No particulars have been received.

CUBA.

Advices at Washington—Successes of Generals Jordan and Quesada—Only One Thing Needed to Insure Complete Victory—Demoralization of the Spanish Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 12.

Cuban advices up to the 2d inst. state that active preparations have been commenced by Generals JORDAN and QUESADA. The general points on the coast are now in possession of the Cubans, with power to hold them against any land force that can be brought against them; and from these points they have communication with their friends in the United States. The Cuban leaders state that if their rights of belligerents were recognized by the United States, the effect in Cuba would be such that in less than thirty days they would have entire possession of the island outside of Havana, and that entire possession would only be a question of a few months time. Cubans throughout the island are in sympathy with the Cespedes Government, and the disaffection of the Spanish troops would leave the Spanish Government without an army to oppose the Cuban armies. It is reported that there is serious difficulty in the volunteer organization, and numbers in the interior are joining the Republicans with arms and munitions of war.

A force of 400 men were sent out from St. Jago de Cuba, commanded by Colonel PUELLO. This force was captured by General JORDAN's troops. A force was sent out by General VALMASEDA to reinforce them, and were in turn attacked and defeated with a loss of half their numbers. It is reported that the Spaniards have been driven out of the Cinco Villas district, with severe loss in killed, wounded and desertions. The Cubans are successful in every engagement, and are now in possession of the entire territory, the wealthiest and most productive on the island. This greatly increases their strength, and affords facilities for active operations, giving them full suplies for their army.

The Spanish troops are represented to be in such a demoralized condition as to be almost beyond the control of their officers, who are afraid to trust them in an engagement. Everywhere in General JORDAN's department he has so far accomplished his purposes. His troops are inspirited by their success, and have no doubts of ultimate triumph. The cargo of slaves landed in the Cinco Villa District were all captured, and immediately liberated by their captors. Their condition is represented as wretched in the extreme. General QUESADA's forces are closing on their opponents, who now have no troops outside of Nuevitas, except those confined in Puerto Principe.

COAL.

Important Action of Lehigh Operators—A New Sliding Scale of Wages for the Men—Probable Suspension of Work in Consequence.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* of to-morrow will contain the following:

"A meeting of Lehigh coal operators held in Mauch Chunk yesterday decided upon a step which will probably lead to a suspension of work for some time to come in the mines of this region. They are to offer their men a new sliding scale based upon the price of coal at Mauch Chunk, instead of the price at New-York, and making the wages paid in April last a starting point. Beginning with these, they will allow a certain per centage (ten per cent. we hear stated) on all advances in coal beyond $3 50 per ton at Mauch Chunk—the April prices."

The Massachusetts Liquor Prohibition Law—Caucus of Prohibitionists in Boston—The Annexation of Dorchester.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

A caucus meeting of the Prohibitory Liquor law party was held in Tremont Temple vestry to-night, to make a choice of delegates to the coming Prohibitory Convention. Although it was an aggregate city caucus, not more than sixty were present, who made a choice of about double that number of delegates. Complaints were made that there was no apparent interest on the part of the general public in the object of the caucus.

Several noted Anti-Prohibition men were nominated among the delegates.

The citizens of Dorchester, which town has been recently annexed to Boston, met this afternoon and agreed to appropriate $127,000 for improvements on the streets, and for building engine-houses. They thought as they were about to assume their share of the large amount of the Boston City debt, they had the same right to have an equivalent for their responsibility. The town debt of Dorchester a year ago was under $40,000.

The Northern Pacific Exploring Party at Minneapolis, Minn.—Improving the Falls of St. Anthony.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Thursday, Aug. 12.

The remainder of the Northern Pacific exploring party have arrived here. They had a brush with the Indians at Buffalo Lake, five miles from Fort Totten, in which one of the escort was slightly wounded. The route as explored is reported as feasible beyond their expectations. The country in that section is suffering from drought.

The heavy work of improving the Falls of St. Anthony is progressing. The river has been turned from its natural bed, and the falls laid bare. The gap swarms with workmen.

Removal of Prominent Officers in Mississippi—Appearance of the Cotton Worm.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, Aug. 12.

Judge JEFFERDS, of the Supreme Court, A. WARNER, Secretary of State, Judge SPEED, of the Criminal Court of Warren County, together with large numbers of minor officers, were to-day removed by General AMES. The persons above-named are prominent in the Conservative movement in this State.

The cotton worm has appeared on many of the plantations in this county on the Big Black River. Their appearance this year is five days earlier than last, while the crop is at least two weeks later.

The New Cotton Crop—Sale of the First Bale in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 12.

The first bale of cotton in Alabama was received yesterday afternoon too late to put on the market, at LEHMAN, DURR & Co.'s warehouse, from the plantation of CHAPMAN and RIVES, of this county, and was sold this morning through H. P. REE & Co., auctioneers, to ALBERT STRASSBURGER at fifty-eight cents. He will express it to-day to his commission merchants, LEHMAN BROTHERS, in New-York. It classes strict Middling of fine staple, and weighed nearly 600 pounds.

The Chicago Fire—Loss and Insurance.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The loss by the destruction of the Crystal Lake Ice Company's ice houses and contents yesterday, aggregates $75,000; insured for $41,000 in the following companies: Irving, Enterprise, Franklin, Fireman's, Beekman and Mercantile, of New-York; Atlantic, National and Narragansett, of Providence; Home, of New-Haven, and the rest in Chicago Companies.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.

Peace Established—How it was Brought About—The State Superintendent's Action.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 12.

The railroad war is over, and communications with the State Capital will no doubt be opened by to-morrow noon. This desirable end has been effected by the decided action of Governor HOFFMAN when he assumed jurisdiction over the road and ordered Brigadier-General JAMES MCQUADE to take charge of the track and rolling stock, as Superintendent in behalf of the State. General MCQUADE arrived from Albany at the eastern end of the tunnel early this morning. He left his special train and took a carriage at Harpersville, the track not being passable beyond that station for the cars. His arrival was soon known, and the event caused considerable excitement, though of a peaceful nature, the belligerents, having had enough of hostilities, only anxious, seemingly, to get something to eat.

General MCQUADE was met in a cordial manner by the Erie manager of the road, Mr. PRATT, and the transfer was made in a very informal way, the Inspector-General having simply announced that he had seized the road in behalf of the State, and would open it as a military road until the question of ownership could be properly settled in the Courts. As soon as it was known that the General was on the road the Albany men, who were acting as an offensive force in behalf of the Ramsey interest, were withdrawn; and, as they marched over the track, it was found that the rails had been taken away in several places and spiked over again. The damage was being rapidly repaired as I rode over the road this afternoon, on my way to this place from Harpersville. The broken culvert near that village will be rebuilt to-morrow.

General MCQUADE came to this city on the same train with the militia, who were withdrawn at an early hour. The Military Superintendent has issued orders directing the restoration of the property taken possession of by both the contending parties to the road, and commanding the employes of either road to go back to their usual duties.

Having attended to the duty imposed upon him, the Inspector-General returned to Albany on a special train. Thus the struggle ends in smoke, and nobody hurt. The Erie men are all in this city at the present moment.

Discharge of Messrs. Pruyn, Ramsey and Van Valkenberg—General McQuade's Report of the Condition of the Road—Further Action of the Governor.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 12.

It is stated that Judge CLUTE to-day, discharged Messrs. PRUYN, RAMSEY and VAN VALKENBURG on the grounds, first, that no affidavits accompanied the attachments as the law required, and, second, that defendants were acting under an appointment made by the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court could not punish its own servants.

Inspector-General MCQUADE who was appointed by the Governor, Superintendent of the road, left the city this morning in a special train for Binghamton. This afternoon he reported, by telegraph, as follows:

I found the line in the following condition: The trestle bridge between Afton and Harpersville had been rendered impassable. The trestle bridge between Harpersville and the tunnel is dismantled and partially destroyed, the rails removed from the trestle bridge about two miles from the tunnel, and a freight-car off the track in the tunnel. I caused the rails to be repaired by some men of the Albany party, while the party from Binghamton restored the freight-car to its position and brought it to this station. The men are now at work repairing the remaining obstructions to travel—to wit, the trestle bridges—one of them is so much injured as to render it impossible to have the repairs completed before to-morrow night, at the earliest. I think, however, you may rely upon trains running regularly Saturday morning. The party at the tunnel this morning was quiet and tractable, and obeyed my orders with alacrity. The soldiers have all been relieved, the men from Albany and Binghamton sent home, and nothing now remains but the completion of the two trestle bridges to place the road *in statu quo ante bellum*.

(Signed) JAMES MCQUADE.

Mr. MCQUADE will return to this city this evening.

The Governor has also made the following appointments:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1869.

In pursuance of the authority vested in me, by the consent, a copy of which is hereto annexed, I constitute and appoint ROBT. LENNOX BANKS Executive and Financial Agent of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, until otherwise ordered. As such agent, he will take the entire charge and management of said road and of the finances of the Company, reporting his action to me from time to time for my approval.

The present Treasurer of said Company and all conductors, station and money agents will account to said Executive Agent, and pay over to him all moneys which now are or which may hereafter come into their possession. General JAMES MCQUADE, who has been heretofore appointed by me Superintendent of said road, will continue to act as such under the direction of the Executive Agent, to whom he will report.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and privy seal, this 12th day of August, 1869.

(Signed) JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

By the Governor:
JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Private Secretary.

Surrogate LAWTON is still taking testimony in the disputed receivership case.

Proceedings Before Judge Barnard—The Orders of Judge Peckham Set Aside—Peremptory Writ Issued for the Arrest of the Defendants Pruyn, Ramsey and Van Valkenburg.

In the case of AYRO CHASE *vs.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, an application was made before Judge BARNARD in the Supreme Court Special Term yesterday, to set aside the orders made by Judge PECKHAM in the case.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD opened the argument in favor of the motion, very briefly, by stating the facts in connection with the original order issued by Judge BARNARD, and the subsequent orders of Judge PECKHAM in conflict therewith, as already published, claiming the latter to have been not only in violation of judicial courtesy, but also in violation of law.

Mr. VANDERPOEL opposed on behalf of the defendants, arguing that the facts set forth in the affidavits on which the order of Judge BARNARD was based, did not authorize the issuing thereof.

Mr. FIELDS, in reply, said the only object he or his client had in making the motion, was to get the litigation back to the position in which it stood when Judge BARNARD issued his first order, and to get rid of the orders issued by Judge PECKHAM and his interference in a matter with which he had no business.

Judge BARNARD granted the order, which was subsequently drawn up and signed by him, vacating and setting aside all orders and proceedings heretofore issued by or had before Judge PECKHAM in the case.

Mr. FIELD then rose and read to the Court the affidavit of the Sheriff of Albany, setting forth that in his attempt to execute the former attachment issued by Judge BARNARD against the defendants, he had been met at the depot in which the defendants were with men armed with clubs, crowbars, spades and other offensive weapons, his authority resisted and defied, and he himself wounded and repulsed; whereupon he (Mr. FIELD) moved that the Court issue a peremptory writ—nonbailable—directing the Sheriff of Albany County to produce before him this morning the persons of ROBERT H. PRUYN, JOSEPH H. RAMSEY and JOHN W. VAN VALKENBURG.

The Court granted the order, and shortly subsequent thereto the Sheriff of Albany County appeared in Court in company with Mr. SHEARMAN, of Mr. FIELD's office, and represented to the Court that he was perfectly willing to execute any order the Court might issue to him; but that for a week past he had been so worked in this litigation that he was perfectly exhausted, and asked that the time to make the return be extended.

Mr. SHEARMAN said the only objection to extending the time was that in Albany County just at the present time they were very dexterous in the service of writs of *habeas corpus*, and the extension of time for twenty-four hours might afford their opponents facilities to that end. On further representation by the Sheriff that it would be physically impossible for him to execute the writ within the time appointed, Mr. SHEARMAN consented, and the Court directed that the day of return be fixed for to-morrow.

This closed the discussion of the case for the present.

THE TURF.

Racing at Buffalo—Third Day—Good Time Made.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Fully 30,000 people were in attendance today at the Buffalo Driving Park, to witness the trots.

The race for horses that have never beaten 2:29, which was unfinished yesterday, was resumed to-day, with eight horses entered. The following is a summary:

Purse $3,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:29, in harness or wagon; $1,700 to first horse, $800 to second, and $500 to third.

J. De Mass' ch. m. Idol	4	1	1	3	2	2	1
W. Borst's b. g. J. J. Bradley	11	2	2	1	6	1	2
J. Turner's b. m. Nanny Allen	1	6	4	6	5	4	3
W. Lockwood's br. s. Kirkwood	5	3	3	2	1	3	4
B. H. Garrison's b. h. Surprise	2	4	8	5	3	dr.	
E. L. Norcross' b. g. N. B. Palmer	3	9	7	4	4	dr.	
M. Roden's b. g. Western New-York	6	8	6	10	8	dr.	
T. Elwood's b. g. R. Hilliard	10	7	10	9	7	dr.	
O. A. Heacock's b. m. Angeline	7	5	5	7	dr.		
E. Howard's b. g. General Scott	8	10	9	8	dr.		
O. W. Dimmick's s. s. Byron	9	11	dr.				

Time—2:28¼, 2:32, 2:27, 2:27¼, 2:24½, 2:26½, 2:28¼.

The trot for the $10,000 purse was won by *Goldsmith Maid* in three straight heats. She made the closest and best time ever made in three successive heats. *Goldsmith Maid*, *American Girl*, and *George Palmer* started and kept nearly even to the three-quarter pole. On the homestretch they all lapped, to within fifty feet of the stand, when the *Maid* shot ahead and won. The *Maid* broke at starting in the last heat, and lost the pole, keeping outside the entire round. The following is a summary:

Purse $10,000, free for all horses; $5,000 to first horse, $2,500 to second, $1,500 to third and $1,000 to fourth.

B. m. Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
B. m. American Girl	3	2	2
Br. g. George Palmer	2	3	3

Time—2:19¾, 2:19½, 2:19¾.

The b. m. *Lucy* was entered but drawn. This is the fastest time ever before made in three heats. *Lady Thorn's*, 7:02.

Two heats were trotted in a race for horses that never beat 2:50, and were won by *Henry* in 2:32¾ and 2:29¾. The race will be concluded to-morrow.

Two heats were also trotted for the purse of $500, and the race left open until to-morrow. One heat was taken by *Voorhies* in 2:23¾, and the other by *Lamplighter* in 2:22.

THOMAS BEST, the trainer of *Henry*, to-day sold that horse to M. RODEN for $14,000, the sale subject to the approval of D. H. BELL, the owner of *Henry*.

The rumor of the sale of *Goldsmith Maid* for $30,000 to Senator SPRAGUE is untrue. Her owner says no such money will buy the *Maid*. The rumor of the sale of *Idol* to three New-York gentlemen, is also unfounded.

The manager of the National Horse Fair at Williamsport, Penn., has postponed the exhibition from September next to the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of October, 1869. All the leading horses here will be in attendance at Williamsport. Premiums of $25,000 are offered.

Ohio Politics—Opening of the Campaign.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Republicans opened the campaign in Southern Ohio to-day at Wilmington. Senator MORTON and Governor HAYES spoke.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has not entirely recovered from his lameness, caused by being thrown from a buggy three months ago. He can walk but a short distance. The Democrats will hold a meeting Saturday night to ratify his nomination.

The Indians in the West—The Cheyennes Drawing Rations.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 12.

A dispatch received at General SHERIDAN's headquarters, from Colonel NELSON, at Camp Supply, dated July 31, says: Eighteen hundred Cheyenne Indians came to that place on the 27th, and are drawing rations. This includes, it is believed, all the Cheyennes south of Arkansas.

The Ship Artisan from Boston to New-Orleans Ashore—Part of Her Cargo Thrown Overboard.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, Aug. 12.

The ship *Artisan*, from Boston for New-Orleans, ran on Pulaski Reef on the 5th inst. She threw overboard 150 tons of granite, and then took assistance and got off on the 10th inst. Her Captain agreed to pay the wreckers $3,000.

Meeting of Good Templars at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Yesterday and to-day the National Templars of Honor and Temperance have been in session here. The representatives are exclusively members of the Supreme Council. This is the twenty-third meeting since their organization, and the fourth held in this city.

Fatal Horse Railroad Accident in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 12.

CHAS. SICKLES, an Englishman, 35 years old, was run over and killed by a West Haven horse car to-night. He had been in low spirits, and was heard this morning to say he would live only a few days. It is thought he threw himself under the horses to kill himself. He has a family in England.

The Removal of the Capital—Movements in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Committee appointed the other night to make arrangements for holding a National Capital Convention in this city, met to-day and changed the time of meeting from the 6th to the 20th of October.

A Man Buried in a Well in Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 12.

GEORGE A. DOW, a mason of this city, was, this afternoon, buried at a depth of 38 feet by the caving in of a well in which he was at work. His body has not yet been recovered.

Highway Robbery.

THOMAS E. SWAIN was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice WHITE charged with having stolen a gold watch and chain from JAMES B. BESSON, of No. 64 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, while out walking with him in the Elysian Fields. SWAIN was committed to the City Prison in default of bail to await examination, which will be held to-day at 2 o'clock.

WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Commission—Close of the Sessions of the Naval Ordnance Board—The New Tobacco Stamps—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Mexican Commission adjourned to-day until the first Monday in December. Judge WADSWORTH, the American representative, has left for his home in Kentucky, and the Mexican Commissioner has gone North. Among the routine work decided on to-day was the manner and method of filing claims which are to be deposited in the State Department. The fee of CALEB CUSHING, who is retained for Mexico, is said to be $30,000 in gold, while that of Mr. ASHTON, who represents the United States, is something under $4,000.

THE NAVAL ORDNANCE BOARD.

The Naval Ordnance Board, which has been in session here for some two months past at the Washington Navy-yard, have closed their labors, and will make their report in a few days to the Secretary of the Navy. The Commission is composed of Captains REYNOLDS, NICHOLSON and BREESE, of the Navy, Captain TILTON, of the Marine Corps, and Lieutenant REED, of the Marine Corps, who acted as Recorder. The Board examined and tested nearly all the marine foreign patents, and will, it is understood, report in favor of the Remington and Needham patents, and against the adoption of the army Springfield barrel. The modification of the plans for the construction of the new revenue marine vessels have been forwarded to Secretary BOUTWELL for his approval, and it is expected the contract with REINEY, SON & ARCHIBALD will be closed to-morrow.

THE NEW TOBACCO STAMPS.

The new series of tobacco stamps will be ready for issue next week. The series is composed of twelve different designs, and will cover every weight, from eight ounces to sixty pounds. The style of engraving is pronounced equal to that of the legal-tender notes. The five-pound stamps bear a likeness of the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue; the thirty-pound stamps, a vignette of General SHERMAN; and the sixty-pound stamps, a vignette of GRANT.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided adversely on the application of GOODERICH, WINEMAN & Co., of Charleston, S. C., that manufactures of medicated bitters prepared for personal use and containing but twenty-five per cent. of alcohol, to be used only as a beverage, are exempt from the tax of $200, rectifiers' tax, and shall pay only the manufacturer's license with stamps upon each package. The Commissioner has also decided that stamps which have been placed on tobacco packages which have subsequently been injured, shall not be transferred to new parcels and cannot again be used.

A PUZZLED OFFICE HOLDER.

H. A. APPLEGATE, the Lieutenant-Governor of Alabama, has been appointed to the position of a storekeeper in the Mobile Custom-house. Being a State officer he cannot, under the new Constitution of his State, hold an office under the Federal Government. He is considerably puzzled as to what he shall do, and is weighing in his mind the relative advantages of serving his State for honor or his country for dollars.

POSTAL CURRENCY.

The office of Treasurer SPINNER is flooded with applications for postal currency. The demand is so great that to-day $5,000 worth of the old and first issue of fifty cent notes, which have been counterfeited so often, were issued.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

REMOVAL OF GOLD AND NOTES.

The gold and notes in the Treasury Department are being transferred to the vaults under the new cash-room in the north front of the building. The work is being done under the supervision of a Committee of three, one each from the Register's, Secretary's and First Comptroller's offices. The Committee commenced operations yesterday morning, and are engaged in weighing and counting the gold and silver deposits, upon the conclusion of which labor they will go to work upon the fractional currency and notes. The transfer will be completed by the last of next or the beginning of the following week, when the new cash-room will be opened for business.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts from July 31 to Aug. 7, inclusive, are as follows:

Boston	$235,649
New-York	3,190,443
Philadelphia	157,522
Baltimore	160,470
New-Orleans, July 24 to 31	46,261

CURRENCY WANTED.

The following has been prepared, and will be issued to morrow:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.

This office will receive, at the expense of the Department, from any officer of the Government, private party or corporation, any of the currency described below:

United States notes of the denomination of ten dollars, and of the denomination of fifty dollars United States, known as the "convertible issue authorized under acts of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862," and all notes which are mutilated or in any way unfit for circulation, provided such remittances are made in amounts of $500 or more, or exceeding $1,000 or a multiple thereof by more than $500, by Adams Express, or by any express with which that Company has made such arrangements. The above restriction is made necessary by the terms of the contract with the Adams Express Company. Assistant Treasurers and United States depositories are requested to select from the currency which they have on hand such as is defined above, and forward it to me in accordance with the above condition, charging the amount of such remittance to me in account as a transfer of funds, unless they desire a return as specified by law for remittance made in compliance with this circular.

I will, if so requested, return my check on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, New-Orleans or San Francisco, or will send other currency, free of charge, by express whenever there is on hand in this office currency of the description desired in return.

F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer.

PERSONAL.

G. GORDON ADAMS, United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, has tendered his resignation.

NAVY.

Commander JOHN WALTERS has been detached from the command of the *Cyane* and placed on waiting orders.

How Pendleton was Nominated for Governor of Ohio—The use of the Telegraph.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Aug. 12.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The Democratic State Central Committee met yesterday, all the districts being represented by their committeemen or by proxies. It was found the majority of the Committee were earnestly in favor of taking the responsibility of making a nomination, with PENDLETON as their first choice.

A dispatch was sent to PENDLETON, asking him if he would be their candidate. He answered that he did not want the position, and would prefer its being given to some one else. This did not suit, and the Committee took a recess, during which time dispatches flew to and from Cincinnati rapidly. At last JOHN G. THOMPSON took his seat at one of the tables in the telegraph office, and stated the situation at length to Mr. PENDLETON, who was in the telegraph office at Cincinnati.

When the Committee again met they unanimously nominated PENDLETON, and then sent dispatches to the absent members asking an indorsement of their action. The indorsement was received, and PENDLETON informed of the fact. He answered that, under the circumstances, he would accept the nomination, but it was contrary to his wishes.

The Democrats here feel jubilant over the nomination, and promise to do good work. At 8 o'clock last night a large number assembled at the west front of the State House, to ratify the nomination of GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Governor.

The meeting was called to order by JOHN G. THOMPSON, who introduced Colonel GEORGE W. MANYPENNY as Chairman. After stating the object of the meeting, he proposed three cheers for the nominee, and then introduced Hon. MILTON SALES as the first speaker of the evening. Speeches were also made by Hon. A. G. THURMAN, Hon. FRANK M. KENNEY, J. M. CONNELL and Hon. D. J. CALLEN.

LOST AT SEA.

Wreck of a Ship from Quebec for Aberdeen—Eight of Her Crew Lost—Sufferings of the Survivors.

From the Quebec Mercury, Aug. 9.

The ship *Renfrewshire* has arrived at Greenock with the second mate, steward and five hands of the bark *Harmonia*, of Aberdeen, from Quebec for Aberdeen. The men were picked up at sea on the 6th of July. They had abandoned their vessel. The Captain, mate, carpenter, sailmaker and four hands were drowned. The following details regarding the abandonment of the *Harmonia* have been furnished by the surviving members of the crew of the ill-fated ship:

The *Harmonia*, 543 tons register, Captain PETER ROSS, left Quebec for Aberdeen on 5th June, with a cargo of timber. Her crew mustered fifteen, all told. Light winds were experienced till Monday evening, the 5th instant, when a strong breeze from E. N. E. was experienced. About 6 o'clock all the ship's small sails were taken in, and two hours afterward the topsail was reefed; at 9 o'clock stowed topsails, mainsail, jib, &c. At midnight the wind had increased to a severe gale, with a heavy sea running. During the night the ship sprang aleak, and the crew were almost constantly engaged at the pumps. Early on the morning of the 6th all hands were called to take the foretopsail off the ship. The vessel was therefore hove to, the crew again renewing their exertions at the pumps in order to keep down the leak. All that day the gale continued to increase in violence, while the ship began to labor heavily in the tempestuous sea. About 5:30 P. M. all hands were called to set foretopmast staysail, in the hope of being able to wear the ship. This sail, however, gave way, and as it was found impossible to get the ship round, the crew were again sent to the pumps, where they remained till called by the mate to go into the cabin (a poop one) and bring out a sail for the purpose of covering the quarter hatch, which was found to have burst. At this time the sea was washing over the ship's lee side, and the deck cargo was being washed about the deck. About 11:30 the vessel fell over on her beam-ends, the mast being under water. Seven of the crew, who were eventually saved, managed to get on the outside of the ship's side, and there they remained, washed by heavy seas, for about two hours, when the vessel righted in consequence of the masts going by the board. It was then ascertained that the poop cabin and everything on deck had been swept away, and that the master, mate, carpenter and five of the crew were missing. It is believed that they were all swept away when the cabin was washed overboard. The seven survivors ultimately succeeded in getting to the fore part of the ship, and found shelter under the topgallant forecastle-head. Meanwhile, the storm raged with unabated violence. When daylight came a corpse was observed washing about the after part of the vessel. The ship was now completely water-logged. Confined to their narrow prison, the unfortunate survivors remained often standing up to their knees in water, and having neither food nor water till next day, when the weather somewhat moderated. On the morning of the 8th the maintopmast staysail was secured, and the crew succeeded in covering the topgallant forecastle with it, which gave them additional shelter from the piercing cold east wind. During the earlier part of this day no other ship could be seen, but toward the afternoon a vessel was seen to the westward approaching them. The "house flag" was quickly hoisted, and this signal of distress being observed, the ship, which ultimately proved to be the *Renfrewshire* of Greenock, Captain LITTLEJOHN, bore down upon them and promptly rescued them. When taken on board the *Renfrewshire* every kindness was shown the unfortunate men, who have lost all their effects.

The names of those saved are Richard Cox, boatswain; William Duguid, steward; George Adams, A. B.; George Thomson, A. B.; Charles Ross, ordinary seaman, (a nephew of the Captain's;) Charles Wemyss, A. B., and Walter Sutherland, A. B. They all belong to Aberdeen.

The names of those who perished were Peter Ross, master, aged 45; leaves a widow and family, who reside in Aberdeen. Alexander Crookshanks, mate, aged 30; leaves wife in Aberdeen. ——— Simpson, carpenter; wife and family residing in Aberdeen. Alexander Robertson, cook, married; wife resides in Aberdeen. Alexander Collie, sailmaker, single; belongs to Aberdeen. Gordon Black, A. B., married; resides in Aberdeen. Peter Gillies, A. B., single; resides in Aberdeen. Thomas Higgins, A. B., married; leaves widow and family residing in Aberdeen.

On the outward passage of the *Harmonia* an able seaman, named JOHN MURRAY, was lost overboard in the Pentland Frith on the 8th of April. He was unmarried. The *Harmonia* was well known on the Clyde, having at one time formed one of the Clyde and American packet ships. She was owned in Aberdeen by Messrs. GEORGE MILL & Co.

Reported Defalcation in Chicago—Disappearance of a Prominent Broker with $10,000.

From the Chicago Republican, Aug. 11.

A rumor has prevailed in financial circles for a few days past that W. P. VAN DEURSEN, of the firm of W. P. VAN DUERSEN & Co., bankers and brokers, doing business at No. 106 La Salle-street, had decamped, taking with him several thousands of dollars in Government bonds belonging to SWAN & PAYSON, of No. 50 Wall-street, New-York. The matter has been kept very quiet, the better to further the ends of justice and give the gentleman a chance to return and set matters right. After waiting some days, however, all hopes that he would return have been abandoned, and detectives are now working up the case, but so far he has succeeded in eluding the officers of the law, and is—nobody knows where. It appears that W. P. VAN DEURSEN & Co. are, or were, agents of a branch house in this city of the firm of SWAN & PAYSON, doing business at No. 50 Wall-street, New-York. The office in Chicago was brought into existence last January, and since that time the firm of W. P. VAN DEURSEN & Co. have flourished as bankers and brokers.

One week ago last Saturday Mr. VAN DEURSEN purchased $10,000 worth of Government bonds with Messrs. SWAN & PAYSON's money, and told his partners here that he was going to New-York on business. His partners supposed it was all right, and might not have discovered the fraud had not a little son of VAN DEURSEN been accidentally killed at the Sherman House two or three days after, when a telegram announcing the calamity was sent on to New-York to VAN DEURSEN, in care of Messrs. SWAN & PAYSON—those of his friends here very naturally supposing that a dispatch would be more apt to reach him there. An answer came from the New-York house, however, that VAN DEURSEN was not there, and furthermore, had not been there. This gave rise to a suspicion that everything was not as it should be, and a telegraphic correspondence on the subject was at once begun between the New-York house and the branch office in this city. Up to the present writing Mr. VAN DEURSEN had not "turned up," though there are many who would like to see him, and it is very naturally inferred that he has decamped, the purchase of the bonds above alluded to strengthening this inference.

He was seen in New-York by a friend a few days ago, and detectives have tracked him to the Jersey City ferry, but he is off, some say to California, others to Europe, &c. As he is a shrewd man, it is probable that he did not tell anybody just where he was going. The money stolen belonged to Messrs. SWAN & PAYSON, of New-York, so that the loss is all on this firm, and the patrons of the branch institution in this city will not suffer any loss whatever. Mr. PAYSON arrived here on last Friday, and settled up all indebtedness of the firm, transferring the business to other hands, which is decidedly honorable on the part of the New-York firm, and an act for which they are entitled to just credit. One of the worst features of this affair remains to be told. We alluded above to the accidental death of a son of VAN DEURSEN. Mrs. VAN DEURSEN was lying ill at the time of her husband's departure for the East, and the calamity which befel her boy naturally enough caused her deep anguish, and this depression of spirits in connection with her physical debility, came very near resulting fatally. Furthermore, she was left by her husband almost penniless, a "stranger in strange lands," and the only wonder is that she has been able to survive after enduring so much affliction.

THE MORMONS IN EUROPE.

Causes of the Emigration from Wales and Scandinavia—Wiles and Tricks of the Mormons.

From the Montreal Gazette, Aug. 11.

We have been requested to publish the following suggestive communication:

It has been a matter for surprise, and, in most cases, unjust surmise and remark, among many unacquainted with the people, namely—the Swedish and Welsh—that so many natives of these countries should emigrate under the auspices of the Mormon community to settle in the Salt Lake Valley, most of their critical but poorly-informed friends supposing that it is owing to the laxity of morals in the above countries, especially in the Christian rules of matrimony; yet those, best acquainted with the people, know that such an opinion is erroneous, as there are but few of our emigrant population, less indebted for religious teaching to the foreigners among whom they come, than the people of Sweden and Wales; the former, being for the most part Moravians and Baptists, while the latter belong, with but few exceptions, to the Baptist Episcopalians and Episcopal Methodists, with a sprinkling of Wesleyans, more especially those from the mining districts. The best of these nationalities are remarkable for their peaceable, frugal and industrious proclivities. The truly liberal and primitive simplicity of their religious education exposes them to the wiles and vulgar sophistry of the Mormon missionary; he on all occasions during his visit in Europe carefully disguising from his simple-minded disciples the abominable sanction of polygamy, but always preaching Jesus Christ as the chief corner-stone of their faith and hope. The Book of Mormon is always set forth as a revelation peculiarly and especially reserved by God for the saints of the latter days, of which the infamous, mad or frantic JOSEPH SMITH was the expositor and prophet, and this doctrine is not only preached in hamlet and in town, but also set forth in books that are being continually circulated in almost every European language and tongue, throughout every civilized spot of the earth, and scarcely such a spot can be found where their emissaries have not been. Furthermore, not only do those books contain the religious teachings of the sect, but also from time to time long letters from friends living in Utah, highly laudatory of this system and its priests, as also glowing accounts of their happy life in a valley flowing with milk and honey. Nor is this the most clever part of their temptors' wiles, inasmuch as men are chosen from among the Transatlantic Saints of Utah who are natives of the countries to which they are sent; missionaries speaking the same tongue, and, in a majority of cases, particularly known to the people they are sent among. It will be at once understood that the agents sent forth are under the pay, as the letters that are written are also published by the heads of the Mormon Church. I have set forth these facts, not so much as an apology for the erroneous acts of my countrymen, as to show how much may be done in the way of selecting good emigrants if only the proper means are employed, and also call the attention of our religious friends to the assistance of these innocent, yet misguided people, by sending out some of their own number, choosing always the most intelligent and worthy of the working or agricultural class from among our adopted citizens. A few of these men, if sent forth from certain sections of the country, would return periodically laden, as it were, with a wealth of heart and hand that would soon populate Canada with the true gems of humanity, even honest hard working men and women.

The Late Hon. Jeremiah Nichols, of Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Aug. 12.

Hon. JEREMIAH NICHOLS died at 1 o'clock this morning, at his cottage-residence on Federal-street above Thirteenth, in the Twenty-sixth Ward. He attained the age of 46 years on the 6th of May last. In early life Mr. NICHOLS was a carpenter by trade, and worked at his business for a number of years. He was always an opponent of Democratic principles, and naturally changed from an Old-line Whig to the Republican Party on its first formation. A man of comparatively no culture, he was thoroughly versed in all the crooks and turns of political life. From the outset he has been especially identified with the Cameron faction in this State, and has been considered by Senator CAMERON as one of his most valuable adherents in this city. Possessed of great energy of character, he always accomplished his purposes, and among local "wire-pullers" the support of JEREMIAH NICHOLS was eagerly sought. His active work in the Republican ranks was rewarded by successive nominations to the Legislature, and he was elected State Senator from the First District for two terms, extending from 1860 to 1866. This success was obtained in a district that has always been Democratic, and illustrates Mr. NICHOLS' practical efficiency in political life. He has been a delegate to various State Republican Conventions for the nomination of State officers, and is believed to have liberally contributed of his means to the success of the party.

Consolidation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Buffalo and Erie Railroads.

From the Buffalo Commercial, Aug. 11.

The stockholders of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad met yesterday morning at the Treasurer's office, corner of Main and Swan streets, in accordance with the notice given, for the purpose of taking into consideration the agreement between the directors of that road and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern for the consolidation of the two Companies, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting such agreement. The polls were closed about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the result of the election was a vote of 43,339 shares in favor, and 81 shares in opposition to the proposed consolidation; 40,000 being the number of shares required for a two-thirds vote. A dispatch received from Cleveland showed the result of the meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road held simultaneously with that in this city above spoken of, to be in favor of the consolidation by a vote of 20,000 shares above the number required, with an opposition of only seventy votes.

The directors of the road will meet in New-York City on the 17th inst., to perfect arrangements. The officers of the road remain unchanged, and are as follows: President, E. B. PHILLIPS; Vice-Presidents, J. H. DEVERRAUX, WM. WILLIAMS; Secretary, GEORGE B. ELY; Treasurer, LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.

South Carolina State Securities.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 6.

We are gratified at being able to state that the State Treasurer began the payment of the interest on the registered stock of the State on the 2d inst. We feel assured that the holders of the stock will hail this announcement with pleasure, inasmuch as it will enhance its market value, both at home and abroad.

If the State authorities continue the payment of interest, which we understand is their fixed determination, and the "bears" will be merciful, at least, to the thousands of widows and orphans who have their small pittances invested in State stocks and bonds, on which they are solely dependent for daily sustenance, we have no doubt but that our State securities will shortly be quotable in Northern markets with the securities of other and more favored Southern States. If there is a will, there certainly is a way to accomplish this most desirable end, which will be beneficial to all classes. It must be apparent to the most casual observer that if the credit of the State is maintained, capital will seek its obligations for investment, thus enabling the holders of these obligations at home to realize money on them, either by sale or hypothecation on a proper basis, for the purposes of business, or to build up the many waste places in our midst, which sicken the heart of the most hardy whenever they gaze upon them.

It is possible to have such a state of affairs. It only requires the energies of all directed to that end to accomplish it. Don't let us hear any more croaking, but let all exert their undivided efforts in behalf of the welfare of our State and its people, and our word for it we will see less idle men about our streets, and less poverty bearing down the spirits of those who are entitled to our fullest sympathy.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Carlist Troubles—Arrests in Madrid—The Actual Hostilities—Reëstablishment of Martial Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, July 26, 1869.

The fears and rumors current for a long time past of the intention of the Carlists to "take the field," as it is called, have at last been realized, though their manner of "taking the field" is not that usually adopted by invading armies. It consists more particularly of a number of isolated conspiracies and plots, with a hope of producing a rising, than of the gathering together of large masses of armed men to do open battle for the cause. The Government have lately received secret information respecting these conspiracies, and have nipped many of them in the bud by arresting individuals supposed to be implicated in them. There is hardly a city or town of Spain in which arrests of this nature have not been made within the last seven or eight days. Madrid, Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia, Pamplona, Cadiz, Malaga, Cuidad Real, Palencia, Burgos, Valladolia, Cuenca, Bilboa, Santander, Avila and many other places have all furnished their quota to the list. The persons imprisoned belong to all classes of society and ranks of the army—common soldiers, sergeants, corporals, Captains and even Generals. Some of the more prominent have been nuns and priests. Indeed, it may be safely stated that there is hardly a priest in Spain who is not a Carlist, and the most formidable plots yet discovered are those in which the clerical element has figured the largest. In a house here in Madrid, the Calle del Lemus, on Thursday morning last, the Police disturbed six conspirators at their work, whom they had suspected for some time. One of them was a priest named RUIZ, formerly chaplain to the female prison, and at present chaplain to the Zouave Regiment of Volunteers; the second was the sacristan of one of the convents; the third was an ex-nun, named Doña CARMEN; the fourth was another priest, and the other two were private individuals. It was three in the morning, and they were in solemn conclave. Suspicion had been excited in regard to them by the fact that the five individuals of the sterner sex were in the habit of going to the house in question about 10 every evening and staying till 2 or 3 in the morning. Their visits to Doña CARMEN, who kept the house, were supposed to have other objects than those of piety, and so the authorities unceremoniously entered and arrested the whole of them, after first discovering "on the premises," and on their persons, enough to justify the act. There were pictures of CHARLES VII., and letters from Señor ASPARISI, one of his adherents in Paris; six bonds of the Carlist loan, value 30,000 francs; some fire arms, powder and cartridges; a white flag, bordered with silk and gold, with a portrait of DON CARLOS in the centre; a document constituting one of the party Comisario of Asturias and Leon; another document directing him to initiate the movement there in a few days, and to begin at Astorga, Pola and Robla; a letter from one of the Carlist Generals in Bayonne to Doña CARMEN, directing her "to advise all her friends to be ready by the 23d inst.;" lists of parties favorable to the cause; cards with the names of various political personages written on the backs; a metal seal or stamp marked "Comisario Royal of Castile;" a considerable quantity of white *boinas*, the caps the Carlists have chosen as their distinguishing feature of dress; and (truth compels me to add it) not a few of the disgustingly indecent photographs of Queen ISABELLA and her Court, which circulate unblushingly in the Puerta del Sol! Doña CARMEN was was shown to be the owner of the latter by her signature on the back of the pictures.

The documents found have led to the arrest of many other persons in Madrid and elsewhere—among them several priests and army officers. There is no telling how deep are the ramifications of the conspiracy to seat DON CARLOS DE BOURBON on the throne. Actual hostilities may be said to have commenced on Saturday. A party of some 500 armed men (one report says 800, but few details are yet to hand) appeared in the Province of Cuidad Real, under the command of the Carlist Chief, SABARIEGOS. They went through some of the little villages, cut the telegraph wires, tore up the rails and made prisoners of some few Civil Guard whom they surprised. As soon as it was known in Cuidad Real the Military Governor sent out a column consisting of three companies of the Regiment of Aragon and one section of cavalry of the Regiment of Pavia, under Comandante TOMASETI, in pursuit of them. They came up with them on Saturday night between Picon and Piedrabuena. A fight ensued of an obstinate nature, which resulted in many killed and wounded. We have no details yet except by the telegraph, which was repaired yesterday morning, but which, from some cause or another, is not working again to-day. It is said the rebel leader, SABARIEGOS, was wounded, and an old Carlist Colonel, named AGAPITO CRESPO, killed. The *Correspondencia* of Saturday night thus announces the fact: "The Carlist rebellion is now a reality. Hostilities have broken out to-day in La Mancha, near to Manzanares. Last night alarming news was received from Cuidad Real, and the telegraph, both of the public line and the railway line, remained interrupted for some hours. The first telegram received to-day announced the existence of a numerous Carlist organization, and later on we received fresh details, announcing that various parties of armed men, with Carlist banners, were traversing the fields of La Mancha, and that in the aggregate they constituted a body of about 500 men. Various columns of troops went out immediately from Cuidad Real, and the people organized for the defence of the city and to follow the rebels. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed on the part of the troops, the Civil Guard, and the peasantry. At 5 in the evening an encounter took place between the troops and one of the parties of rebels, in which three of the latter were made prisoners and handed to the military authority, to be judged according to the law of 17th April, 1821. The Carlist Brigadier, SABARIEGOS, appears to be the Chief; at any rate, he is at the head of the most numerous party. The Government have this evening made the most energetic and effective preparations to annihilate the movement promptly. Numerous forces from Cuidad Real, Badajoz, Andalucia, and Madrid, are marching toward the point invaded by the rebels." Yesterday's *Imparcial* says: "At the hour of our going to press, (6 A. M.,) we have news that the rebels of Cuidad Real, under SABARIEGOS, have been beaten by the column of Comandante TOMASETI, and have left many wounded and dead on the field, including among the first AGAPITO CRESPO, an old Carlist Colonel, and among the last the principal Chief, SABARIEGOS. The faction has been dispersed. The Lieutenant of the Cavalry of the Hussars of Pavia has been dangerously wounded. The Civil Guards of Picon and Piedrabuena, who had been surprised and taken prisoners by the rebels, have been rescued. The companies who have given this severe lesson to the Carlists are possessed of the greatest enthusiasm and animated by the best spirit. From the other provinces the news is satisfactory up to the latest moment." To-day's *Gazette* says: "On the night of the 23d and 24th some Carlist parties rose in the Province of Cuidad Real. The Military Governor ordered the reconcentration of the Civil Guard, and that there should go out in pursuit a column under Comandante TOMASETI, composed of three companies of infantry and one section of cavalry. This column overtook and defeated the faction commanded by the rebel SABARIEGOS near Piedrabuena on Saturday evening. There were a number of killed and wounded. The Civil Guard of the posts of Piedrabuena and Picon, which had been surprised, have been rescued with all their arms. The Government have sent the necessary forces to destroy the rebels, and they are already operating in the Province of Cuidad Real. In the rest of the Peninsula there reigns the greatest tranquillity." Further details will no doubt come by post, and I will forward them to you in my next.

The Government have reëstablished part of the martial law of 1821. This is causing great discontent, it being a direct violation of the Constitution. The Republican deputies still remaining in Madrid have issued an energetic protest against it, and they contemplate summoning all the absentees to decide the course of action the imbecility of the Government seems driving them to. There is not the least necessity for martial law, and many suppose it is only part of a scheme respecting which PRIM and his friends could say much if they chose.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Corruption—Relations with France—The Tendency to Follow French Example Among the People—Possagno—Death of the Pope's Brother.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, July 26, 1869.

The Commission appointed by Parliament to investigate the charge of corruption in the tobacco affair, has published its report, with a summing up of all the evidence. No labor, so long and tiresome as this, has produced so small a result. No illegal participation of Deputies has been proved. It is a satisfaction to the friends of the constitutional system that the reputation of Parliament has not suffered, although by recent proceedings much injury has been done to its dignity. As for the accusers of the Opposition, they have lost as much as they hoped to gain. The public laugh, scowl or hiss, according to the mood, glad that the affair is ended, with the hope that the lesson will be useful to the country.

Not much has yet been said in the newspapers of the transaction between the French special agent lately sent here and the Italian Cabinet, whatever the precise terms of the arrangement may finally prove to be. The Ministry is in a minority in Parliament on important questions, and is unpopular outside, and although the unreasonable excitement of a month back is abated, effort is still made to set it aside. Any step taken with the certainty of getting the French out of Rome would be a success for this Cabinet, which would greatly strengthen it before the country, and open to it the prospect of continued life. That an understanding has been arrived at between the authorized agents of the two countries, there is sufficient reason to believe, although the terms may not yet be finally signed by the two Sovereigns. It is highly probable that the conditions are something like these: In case of war between France and Germany, the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Italy are in the beginning to maintain a position of armed neutrality. If in the progress of the controversy Russia or another Power should interfere to complicate the situation, Austria and Italy are to give their active aid to France. The French troops are to be withdrawn from Rome as a preliminary compensation for passive friendship, and the permission to occupy the territory remaining to the Pope, up to the walls of Rome, is to be the reward for active participation, should such be demanded by the exigencies of the situation which war may create. Such is the theory of the arrangement which has undoubtedly been chalked out. On the Roman question, the Administration actually in power in Italy has, from the beginning, acted in harmony with France. It has been well understood that fillibustering parties would not be allowed to attack Rome. It is as much for the interest of Italy as of any other Catholic Power to see to see to it that no violence is done to the Pope in his perfectly legitimate sphere as head of the Church, and to have the question of the temporal power decorously arranged. As spiritual sovereign, the Pontiff will be able to get along tolerably well without bayonets; but as King, only a rag of royalty is left him, and he is fast being reduced to the condition of a helpless old man. It is the just ambition, as it is the duty, of Italians to become as soon as possible the protectors of the Pontiff in all those interests for which he has a right to claim the support of the Catholic world. It is difficult to see how the Ecclesiastical Power can maintain its doctrines or its policy if they are in conflict with the new legislation of Catholic States. The Civil Marriage law has destroyed one of the sacraments of the Church—a crime which Rome cannot pardon; but Ecumenical Councils have no power to reëstablish the old rule if such States as Italy and Austria will not consent.

The attention of Italians is now quite as much engaged with French political affairs as with their own. The tendencies here to follow French example are quite as much social as political; but every new and well-pronounced declaration of French policy awakens among Italians intense interest. That Italy is far in advance of France in the degree of liberty already enjoyed cannot be denied; but a neighboring State with a highly-concentrated organization, which is able to direct affairs with a strong hand, is regarded with attachment, if that is the word, mingled with suspicion and a half-reluctant respect. In proposing reforms influential Italian politicians are more disposed to cite English or American than other examples. The party that actually governs seems to be laboring to increase rather than diminish patrician influence, and make the Ship of State swing toward English moorings, while the English craft seems to be trying to anchor itself near the American wharf. Italy has a grand old aristocracy—grand at least for length of line and historic name—but with little political power, or weight of fortune, as wealth is reckoned with us. Except at Rome, the worst phases of feudalism have disappeared in Italy. Between the higher and lower classes there is no impossible separation, and social extremes are less measured than in England or Germany. There is less of false prestige, of factitious superiority, and of disposition to domineer on the one part, and of disgraceful cringing, and superstitious dread of persons, on the other. You will often see one of the humblest quite at ease in conversation with one of the greatest in the land. There is something of humanity and a child-like simplicity in the treatment of the socially weak by the socially strong. The multiplication of titles has diminished their value. If your democratic scruples will permit you to enjoy such a novelty, I can find you a Baron who will black your shoes for a compensation. It is difficult to imagine the possibility of establishing a political system in these old countries which will sweep all titles away. Everywhere there is a weakness of human nature which craves such distinctions, and men and women love and enjoy such honors as they do any other kind of jewelry with which they adorn their persons. Our negroes, if they can obtain great political influence, may be the first to advocate the creation of our order of the Golden Fleece, or some other wooly distinction.

For the rest, the tendency in Italy is to reform abuses and conserve what is good of the old society. The aristocracy might with advantage take a larger part in public affairs, and the younger members should be educated for such work. Italy has no hereditary Upper House, like that of England. But, as in France, there is a Senate, the members of which are named for life by the Crown. These are selected from those illustrious by birth or talent, believed to be best fitted to serve the State. All the conservative interests of society it is the object to have represented, whether the great family, or science, religion, literature and art.

A few days ago there were held some interesting ceremonies at Possagno, in the Venetian territory, in honor of CANOVA. This little town was the birthplace of the sculptor, and out of the large fortune made by his art he left $200,000 to build the marble temple which ornaments the place, and this is the fiftieth year since the monument was founded. A new tablet has been placed on the humble house in which the artist was born, and there are many objects in the little town to recall his memory. Not far off is the city in which PALLADIO, the architect, and author of a classical system, was born, and it is a region which has given to the country other eminent men. Among distinguished Italian names, the number is not small of those of humble origin born in places remote from the cities renowned as the centres of culture and of genius. CANOVA, LEONARDO DI VINCI, ROSSINI, MAMIANI and the Pope are a few among many examples. Padua, renowned for its University, perhaps the most learned in Italy, is more illustrious as the birthplace of LIVY. Of contemporary Italians, distinguished in literature, ALESSANDRO MANZONI is the most conspicuous. Living at his birthplace, Milan, at the age of 85, his years are still green. The composer PETRELLA has obtained permission from MANZONI to turn his famous *Promessi Sposi* into opera for production on the stage.

From Rome we learn that the Pope feels sensibly the death of his brother GABRIELE, deceased at Sinigaglia a few days ago, at the grand old age of 89. The old man was enjoying such robust health that the prospect seemed to be good that he would reach a century; but a little while back such serious injury was done to his head by a fall upon the pavement as to cause his death. The climate of Italy is favorable to health, and there are many examples of long life. The combined ages of the Pope and the brother and sister still living amount to 250 years. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR died here at the age of nearly a hundred, and one of his descendants, who holds that men may live to 150, says: "If my father had taken ordinary care of his health he might be living now." A few days ago Senator FERRETTI died at the age of 84. He was not remarkable for talents, but was a relative of the Pope, (MASTAI FERRETTI,) and instead of following the fortunes of Rome and the family, preferred to dedicate himself to the interests of the Kingdom of Italy.

The heat in this month of July has increased to spiteful intensity, but no one suffers much on this narrow tongue of land, with its encompassing seas. The grapes are swelling rapidly under the influence of the sun's rays, and the promise of the harvest is good.

ANGELICO.

The Pacific Railroad Trip and What it Costs.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 2, 1869.

I landed at the Occidental in seven days from New-York.

The through train leaves the Chicago and Northwestern depot, at Chicago, at 10:15 A. M., daily. (Sunday included.) All the evening trains from New-York by all the roads connect with it, and the train arrived daily in Sacramento at 1:20 P. M., without a single failure during all July. There is no "lay over" for Sunday throughout the trip this side of Chicago.

I give you my precise expenses to San Francisco from New-York:

Through ticket in New-York	*$170
Pullman Car to Chicago	$3
Pullman Car to Omaha	3
Pullman Car to Promontory	8
Pullman Car to Sacramento	6 — 20
Meals, seven days, all included	15
Total, greenbacks	$205

*Since reduced to $150.

This is all you are required to spend on the route.

I rode in a Pullman Palace Car every step of the way, and slept soundly every night with good square meals every day. It is simply a magnificent pleasure excursion, and is certainly the most agreeable and comfortable journey of my life.

You engage your Pullman Car at the depot in Chicago as you are starting. On the way to Omaha you book (by the car conductor) to Promontory, and on the way to Promontory you book to Sacramento city, (per the conductor.) I occupied the same Pullman Car all the way from Omaha to the steamer landing at Sacramento, and came down on the steamer *Yosemite*. The cars land you directly at the steamer wharf.

The whole road is in splendid order, and is a better road than the Erie or Pan Handle roads. The Pullman Car runs easily and the road has the "Fish Joint" all the way from Cheyenne to Sacramento City.

Meals are, to Omaha, 75c.; on the plains, $1 25; through Nevada and California, 75c. coin, or $1 greenback. Greenbacks go all the way to Sacramento. The first coin I paid out was for dinner on the *Yosemite*.

No trouble with baggage, as it is checked all the way, per the baggage-master, as he passes through the cars.

San Francisco has almost grown out of my knowledge in two years, and no one can place a limit to the grandeur of its destiny. The markets are loaded down with fruit of all kinds, and I am amazed at the abundance and cheapness of fruits and vegetables. Fruit is furnished in great profusion at all the hotels three times a day. Just think of cantelopes going a begging for somebody to eat them; price three cents each.

Funeral of the Late Hon. Charles Allen, of Massachusetts.

From the Worcester Spy, Aug. 10.

The funeral of the late Hon. CHARLES ALLEN took place at his residence, on Elm-street, yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large circle of mourning relatives, and by many gentlemen in high official station with whom the deceased was associated during his life. Among the latter were Hon. E. R. Hoar, United States Attorney-General; Hon. Marcus Morton, Jr., of the Supreme Court; Hon. O. P. Lord and Hon. F. H. Dewey, of the Superior Court; Hon. George F. Hoar, Ashahel Huntington, Esq., of Salem; Hon. Isaac Davis, Hon. J. B. Blake and others. Rev. Dr. Hill, who was pastor of the deceased for many years, conducted the services, which were brief and appropriate. The remains were interred at Rural Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Hon. P. C. Bacon, Hon. P. Emory Aldrich, Hon. G. W. Richardson, John P. Kettell, General Nathan Heard and Henry W. Miller, all of this city.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Imports and Exports for the Fiscal Year—Report of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 12.

The following statistics of commerce and navigation for the fiscal year have been prepared at the Treasury Department.

Monthly Report No. 28 of the Bureau of Statistics went to press to-day. This report will be received with more than usual interest by the public, as it contains the accounts of our foreign trade, not only for the month of June, but also for the twelve months, complete, of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

The following summary of its contents have been furnished:

	Imports, Gold Values.	Exports, Mixed Values, Chiefly Curr'cy.	Reëxports, Gold Values.
June, 1868	$34,070,588	$32,408,473	$2,059,251
June, 1869	39,427,298	30,208,420	2,201,420
Twelve months ended June 30, 1868	371,624,808	454,301,713	22,301,126
Twelve months ended June 30, 1869	437,026,541	413,869,182	25,130,167

Proportions of the foregoing carried in American and foreign vessels, respectively, during the last fiscal year:

	Imports.	Exports.	Reëxports.
American vessels	$136,465,257	$136,893,580	$15,599,631
Foreign vessels	300,561,284	274,975,602	9,530,536
Total	$437,026,541	$413,869,182	$25,130,167

From this it appears that about 69 per cent. of our imports, 67 per cent. of our exports, and 39 per cent. of our reëxports, or 67 per cent. of the aggregate, was transported by foreign vessels. The same disproportion to the disadvantage of American shippers appears in the tables of entrances and clearances in the foreign trade, which were as follows for the twelve months of 1869 and 1868:

	—Entered, 1868.— No.	Tons.	—Cleared, 1868.— No.	Tons.
American vessels	10,175	3,894,721	10,025	4,075,890
Foreign vessels	16,346	4,166,646	16,962	4,608,427
	—Entered, 1869.— No.	Tons.	—Cleared, 1869.— No.	Tons.
American vessels	9,974	3,402,689	9,707	3,384,745
Foreign vessels	18,875	5,888,243	18,824	5,425,425

EXPORTS.

The principal articles of export during the year just closed are as follows:

Agricultural implements	$1,042,426
Live animals	871,492
Indian corn	6,820,664
Against $13,068,738 in 1868.	
Indian meal	1,656,270
Wheat	24,349,638
Against $30,341,600 in 1868.	
Wheat flour	18,241,445
Coal	1,553,115
Copper	231,187
Sea Island cotton	2,374,892
Upland cotton	160,258,160
Manufactures of cotton	5,865,388
Furs and fur skins	2,024,076
Gold bullion	13,584,407
Against $23,964,021 in 1868.	
Silver bullion	13,572,427
Gold coin	14,852,369
Against $44,358,637 in 1868.	
Hops	1,627,344
Hardware	2,039,008
Muskets, pistols, rifles and sporting guns	1,262,886
Machinery other than sewing machines	2,948,165
Boots and shoes	475,053
Resin	1,389,019
Spirits of turpentine	1,261,222
Oil cake	4,493,196
Crude petroleum	2,808,202
Refined petroleum	27,289,835
Spermaceti oil	1,361,388
Whale and fish oil	81,860
Beef	2,429,977
Cheese	6,437,866
Hams and bacon	7,481,813
Lard	7,443,948
Pork	3,407,813
Tallow	2,362,630
Quicksilver	869,803
Sewing machines	2,051,681
Distilled spirits, from grain	86,636
Distilled spirits, from molasses	638,495
Distilled spirits from other materials	70,917
Leaf tobacco	20,550,489
Cigars	15,519
Snuff	20,262
Other manufactures of tobacco	2,748,698
Boards, clapboards, deals, planks, joists and scantling	2,758,057
Box shooks	558,508
Other shooks, staves and headings	5,781,289
Timber, sawed and hewn	875,394
Household furniture	1,203,541

From the beginning of the present fiscal year, a more extended classification of articles of export will be adopted, the schedule embracing 220 specifications, as against 120 in the schedule heretofore in use.

IMPORTS.

The following are the principal articles imported during the fiscal year:

Free of Duty.

Dyewood, in sticks	$1,092,508
Gold bullion	890,930
Gold coin	13,341,638
Silver coin	5,352,066
Horse hair	1,052,441
Indigo	1,640,950
Madder	3,653,258
Rags	2,700,619
Raw silk	3,312,738

Dutiable.

Animals	$3,563,605
Barley	5,616,194
Rice	1,326,113
Wheat	1,719,382
Books, &c	1,606,912
Buttons	1,649,750
Coal	1,213,056
Coffee	24,686,818
Cotton, bleached and unbleached	3,533,063
Cotton, printed, &c	2,966,636
Other manufactures of cotton	13,986,976
Chemicals, &c., not specified	7,239,079
Earthen, stone and china ware	4,372,954
Fancy goods	3,038,107
Fish	1,972,690
Flax, raw	669,411
Flax, manufactures of	16,552,876
Fruits	7,955,658
Furs	3,045,144
Glass and glass wares	4,194,881
Gums	1,240,195
Raw hemp	2,813,496
Hides and skins	12,467,600
Raw India-rubber	2,505,645
Raw India-rubber, manufactures of	964,639
Pig iron	2,171,369
Bar iron	3,675,397
Railroad iron	7,261,005
Old and scrap iron	2,531,832
Steel ingots, &c	3,196,466
Cutlery	1,595,908
Other manufactures of iron and steel	8,992,000
Raw jute	1,108,524
Manufactures of	641,876
Lead in pigs and bars	3,503,798
Leather	4,792,864
Gloves of kid and leather	2,515,467
Opium	1,086,572
Precious stones	2,041,938
Provisions, &c	2,002,225
Salt	1,265,051
Dress and piece goods of silk	10,914,915
Other manufactures	11,417,739
Caustic soda	2,362,145
Other soda	1,661,236
Spices	1,553,762
Sugar	60,309,612
Molasses	11,990,765
Tea	13,690,326
Tin in bars, &c	1,589,741
Tin in plates	8,730,322
Leaf tobacco	1,973,515
Cigars	1,330,647
Watches and parts of watches	2,449,089
Spirits and cordials	1,507,771
Wines	2,753,555
Wood and manufactures of wood	8,252,304
Wool	5,597,641
Woolen goods, cloths and cassimeres	7,003,669
Shawls	1,816,239
Carpets	4,136,999
Dress goods	16,051,363
Other manufactures of dress goods	5,612,743
Zinc and manufactures of zinc	1,206,572

The principal articles reëxported during the year, were:

Free of Duty.

Gold coin	$7,541,576
Silver coin	6,423,518

Dutiable.

Coffee	$1,015,261
Breadstuffs	[illegible]
Cotton and manufactures of cotton	[illegible]

Of the total amount of import entries during the year there was

Dutiable	$395,847,369
Free of duty	41,179,172
Entered for consumption	252,101,392
Entered warehouse	184,925,149

Reducing the domestic exports to specie values, $318,103,755, it will be seen that our imports exceed them by $118,922,776, and are in excess of exports and reëxports combined by $93,792,609.

The apparent decrease in exports for the year, as compared with the year before, may be misunderstood unless it is stated that the falling off is almost wholly in articles of gold and silver, the amount of merchandise at specie values exported during 1869 being $275,187,799, against $269,143,090 in 1868.

The report contains separate statements of our trade for June, as well as the usual commercial miscellany, embracing important foreign statistics of population, manufactures, commerce, postal and telegraphic communication, all of which will be noticed more particularly when the report is received from the press.

The Recent Tragedy in Cleveland—A Young Man Shot by his Father.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, Aug. 20.

THOMAS GILMARTIN, aged 29, was shot by his father, aged 63, about 12:30 this morning. The son was trying to effect an entrance to the Lake View House, which is kept by his father, through a window on the north side of the building that opened into the dining room, when the accident occurred. EDWARD CLARK, a boarder at Mr. GILMARTIN's house, and the son had been out rather late, a very usual occurrence on the part of the son. They first tried to gain admittance at the door on the west side of the house. While knocking there, the father was observed coming out of a small room where beer and liquors are kept, carrying a candle. The son hailed him, and asked that the door be opened. The old gentleman either failed to hear the demand of his son, or intentionally neglected to comply with it, as he moved right along toward his bedroom. The son said to his partner, "Wait here, and I will go around to the north side of the house and see what the old codger is doing." CLARK did as he was requested, and the son, after going to that side, again requested the father to open a door. The father asked, "Who is there?" The deceased replied, "It is me"—without mentioning any name. Mr. GILMARTIN did not have any weapon in his hand at that moment, so far as the outsiders could observe. Without noticing the request of the son any further, the father disappeared through a small passage way leading to his bedroom, and was gone from sixty to ninety seconds. Meanwhile, TOM became impatient, and commenced raising the window. The best information upon the subject leads to the conclusion that the old gentleman returned without the candle, proceeded to within a foot of the son and fired. The ball took effect in the head, just over the right eye, passing clear through. The body fell backward, under the window, with the feet toward the house, and remained there until the inmates of the building, who were alarmed by the report of the gun, removed it to one of the front rooms. Reports are a little conflicting as to what he did to the window. CLARK says he tried to raise it. Some of the inmates of the house, who were in bed, according to the most reliable accounts, say that the first noise was like that of some one pushing the window in, sash and all. Three lower panes of glass were badly shattered. When the shot was fired, CLARK says it frightened him almost to death. He did not go around to the north side to see what effect the shot had produced, but walked away briskly, never stopping until he reached the next corner, one square away. Remaining there about three minutes, he returned and found the whole house in commotion. The boarders were running hither and thither, hunting for medical assistance, and the family, excepting the father, was weeping bitterly over the body of the son. The father, it seems, after firing the fatal shot, returned to his room and fell over upon a lounge, and laid there until arrested by the police, which was an hour after the shooting took place. The evidence is that he acted like one stupefied with liquor, and the fact that he had been drinking more or less for a few days past has a tendency to confirm that theory.

Supposed Murder in Virginia—Greenback Counterfeiters Concerned.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, Aug. 9.

The particulars of a supposed foul murder in Craig County have recently been developed, and have reached us through the Fincastle *Herald*, as follows: On the 16th day of November, 1868, WM. W. WEBB, a single man, and a farmer, living on Sinking Creek, in Craig County, left his home about 10 o'clock in the day, telling the woman who kept house for him, that he would be back by dinner or soon after. He never returned, nor was anything heard of him, until recently when the remains of a man, supposed to be WEBB, were found in the Salt Pond in Giles County, which is some twenty miles from where Mr. WEBB lived. Owing to some circumstances that occurred about the time WEBB left, there were suspicions that he had been foully dealt with by a relative of his, DANIEL HUFFMAN, living in the same neighborhood. The circumstances giving rise to this suspicion are briefly these as they have been detailed to us:

The woman who lived with WEBB says that he told her about the time he went away that DANIEL HUFFMAN and he had had several conversations about making counterfeit greenbacks. WEBB was seen trying to imitate the signatures on bank notes on several occasions. On the morning he left home this woman says he told her that Mr. HUFFMAN had informed him that there were two nicely-dressed young men from Baltimore out in the woods near by, and proposed that they should go out and see those men, who would show them the instruments and teach them how to use them in manufacturing greenbacks. WEBB left to go to the designated place, and never returned. On that evening, in the absence of the woman who kept house for WEBB, Mr. HUFFMAN went to the house, and when the woman returned he informed her that he had come to tell her the last of "WILL," (meaning WEBB,) telling her that he had gone to Texas or Baltimore and would not be back for three or four years, and perhaps never; that he had bought the place and was there to take possession. On being asked, he said he paid $800 for it, (this is a very inadequate price,) and showed a title bond to the property at that price. HUFFMAN has had possession of the property ever since.

A short time since Mr. HUFFMAN and his wife paid a visit to the Salt Pond, professedly on business. From this circumstance some persons who had suspected him made a search in the Pond and found the partial remains of a man who had evidently been dead for a long time. We have not learned definitely whether the remains found have been identified as those of WEBB, but DANIEL HUFFMAN and his sons, MAZARINE and PALSER, have been arrested, charged with the murder of WEBB, and had a partial hearing on Monday and Tuesday before a Magistrate at New-Castle. They are defended by Major B. L. WOODSON and GREEN JAMES, Esq., the Commonwealth being represented by C. A. MCCAULEY, Esq., in the absence of JOHN A. MCCAULL, Esq., the Prosecuting Attorney. After examining all the witnesses present for the Commonwealth, on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney the case was adjourned until Wednesday next, in order to get witnesses from Giles and Montgomery Counties. The parties were bailed in the sum of $10,000.

Case of Pratt, the Alleged Texas Murderer—Action of Commissioner Osborn.

In this case Judge MCCUNN yesterday, on application of the prisoner, PRATT, granted a precept to the Sheriff directing that the body of PRATT be produced before him forthwith.

The United States Marshal declined to surrender the prisoner, but it was mutually agreed that no action should be taken on either side until 2 o'clock to-day—the United States authorities stipulating not to remove the prisoner, and the State authorities not to take any steps to enforce the precept for his production in the meantime. It is understood to be the desire on both sides to carry the question of jurisdiction to the Court of Appeals, and thence to the United States Supreme Court, the prisoner in the meantime to remain in Fort Schuyler.

The case was called for 1 o'clock yesterday, before United States Commissioner OSBORN. At that time Marshal BARLOW appeared and stated that the prisoner was at Fort Schuyler, and that he had decided to keep him there until such time as he could ascertain his duty in the matter. He informed the Commissioner that he had been served with a summons by one of the Sheriff's officers, authoritatively requiring him to produce the body of PRATT before Judge MCCUNN forthwith, but that he had declined to do so, in view of the fact that he was held responsible for the same prisoner by the Commissioner. He said that he wished to have an opportunity for consultation, and to endeavor, if possible, to avoid any conflict of jurisdiction between the State and Federal authorities.

Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON subsequently moved to postpone the case for a few days. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY also urged a postponement, and called attention to the fact that the counsel for the defence were absent. The Commissioner remarked that the action of the State authorities had no jurisdiction over the proceedings before him, and that he still considered PRATT under his jurisdiction. He presumed that the absence of the counsel for the defence was to be regarded as an abandonment of the examination by them. He adjourned the case until Monday next, at 12 o'clock, instructing Marshal BARLOW to produce PRATT before him at that time.

PETROLEUM DEALERS.

Important Changes in the Trade Proposed—The Gauging System to be Abolished, and Sales by Weight Substituted.

An important meeting of dealers in and refiners of petroleum was held at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 50 Pine-street, yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The attendance was very large, and the subject matter discussed was of a character calculated, if carried out as proposed, to work a complete revolution in the petroleum trade. The assemblage was called to order by Mr. FRED. MEISSNER, who nominated as Chairman Mr. B. C. BURLAGE, of BENGL, BURLAGE & Co., which nomination was agreed to. Mr. JAMES MCGEE, of the firm of TAFT, LEE & Co., was appointed Secretary. On taking the chair, Mr. BURLAGE briefly stated the object of the meeting, which was to discuss the present system of selling oil from the wells, whereby the dealers are compelled to pay for a greater quantity of merchandise than they actually receive, owing to the style of gauging that is now used, and to take measures for remedying the evil under which they suffered. It was now proposed that dealers shall purchase oil from the wells by weight. He hoped there would be a free expression of views on this subject.

Mr. FREDERICK MEISSNER said that it had frequently been asked why sellers at the wells did not sell by measure, instead of by gauge; and, as yet, the query was not answered. The refined petroleum now sent to the European markets gives very general satisfaction; so far as that matter is concerned, there were few causes of complaint that ever reached the exporter's ear; but constant complaints reached him to the effect that the quantity delivered in Europe, though sent hence in the original packages from the wells, did not, when examined on the other side, hold out with the invoices of shipment. This discrepancy could not be attributed to leakage while on shipboard, for European dealers certified to the good condition of cargoes on arrival at their ports. Instead of the forty-gallon barrels which were used when oil paid a revenue tax, packages now contain from fifty to fifty-eight gallons. It is well known that all fluids are influenced by temperature, that heat expands and cold contracts them. From this fact, allowing that cargoes shipped hence to Europe, during the warm weather, arrived there in good condition, there ought to be no complaint as to scantiness of quantity; still this was the general complaint made, and allowances were asked from American exporters in consequence. The proper remedy, in his opinion, is to abolish gauging and substitute weighing, making proper allowances for the tare of barrels; then dealers will pay only for what they get. As the system now is, they are daily paying into first hands for more oil than they receive. Or, if gauging must be continued, let it be honestly done; not with the rod, as is now the case, but with the caliper-compass, as is done in Philadelphia.

Mr. MEISSNER then read several letters from corresponding European houses with whom he dealt, the burden of all which was that the quantity of oil received by them did not tally with the invoices, although the cargoes arrived in good condition. Many of the European firms expressly avow that they prefer shipments from Philadelphia, because there was invariably less discrepancy between the quantity received and that invoiced when the oil underwent gauging there. The speaker also gave instances, where, during a certain time, his firm suffered what was equal to a loss of 32,140 pounds in tare, most of which was attributable to misgauging. Dealers, he remarked, were willing to pay for all the oil they actually received from the wells, but not for "shrinkage." The system of selling by weight, at first hands, would remedy the evil complained of. A gallon of refined oil, according to the best authority, should weigh six pounds ten ounces. It was his experience that there was, according to the present system of gauging, a loss to the dealer of about seven per cent. before the oil was put on shipboard, and to this must be added from two to three per cent. for leakage *in transitu*, all of which fell on the exporter. Mr. MEISSNER was confident that the weight system might be established if there was an exhibit of earnestness in that direction on the part of dealers generally. In closing he read a telegram received from Pittsburg, Penn., about an hour before the meeting was organized, which stated that the oil men there are willing to sell by weight if the actual tare of packages be allowed. This dispatch was sent on behalf of the prominent oil houses in Pittsburg, and the firms named therein avowed that they would have had delegates at this meeting had they been earlier notified that it was in contemplation.

Mr. JOHN DERUYTER said, that from his experience as an oil dealer, he was prepared to corroborate the statements put forth by Mr. MEISSNER. This matter of short gauging had gone on long enough. It was the source of great loss to the dealer and exporter, and it should now be stopped. There was no reason why the rule of every other trade should not apply to this. Let each dealer pay for the quantity of merchandise he receives, and for no more.

Mr. EDWARD WICKES remarked that he had made several investigations into the matter under consideration years ago, and felt satisfied of the imposition under which dealers suffered in this particular. He had for a long time kept the memoranda made as to the discrepancy between gaugers' marks and the quantities actually contained in the packages gauged: but not thinking he would have any particular use for them he destroyed them about three weeks since. He had one memorandum, however, of an investigation made since the subject of holding this meeting was agitated, which he would read: On an actual measurement of various lots of oil sent from the wells, comprising in all 934 barrels, he found the contents short of the gauge-marks just 1,131 gallons. He had no doubt that if other gentlemen gave this matter personal examination they would find their lots to be short in the same ratio. It is a noticeable fact, that this discrepancy did not exist when the Revenue tax was imposed on oil; it had its rise since petroleum was made free goods. The inference was obvious, and he left gentlemen to draw it for themselves.

Mr. LOCKWOOD, an oil inspector, was called upon, and gave an exhibit of his investigations. The 48-gallon barrels he found to contain 46¾ gallons; the 51-gallon barrels, 48 gallons; other 51-gallon barrels, 47½ gallons. Where the gauge-mark called for 45 gallons, he, in a few instances, found the contents to over-run ¼ gallon; and in one case he measured 47 gallons in a package gauged for 46 gallons. He recollected the cargo by the *Hudson*, where there was a loss of 58 barrels in an aggregate of 8,000 barrels, or, when reduced to money value, a loss of about $6,000. Taking this as a criterion, he felt warranted in saying that exporters were paying for five per cent. more oil than they received from the wells. He was confident that there was no correct gauging with the rod where the package exceeded 46 gallons.

Mr. A. H. DOWNER, an oil refiner, was then introduced. He said he thought the difficulty lay in the fact that the wells men are constantly increasing the size of their packages. At first barrels varied in capacity from thirty-eight to forty gallons, none went over that figure; now they have increased from forty to forty-eight gallons capacity, and, if the system is not stopped, they would soon have fifty-gallon packages in market as a rule. Another cause of complaint was the manner in which the coopering was done. The barrel-heads were not of uniform thickness, and when packages were repaired the cooper invariably managed it so that just where the gauge-rod was put in there would be a deep indentation, and thus produce a false gauging of the contents. He did not mean to charge in this an actual design to defraud; it was, he was more inclined to suppose, simply a custom which had grown up with the trade. But the time, he believed, had now come when the rod should be abolished, and dealers should urge the substitution of sales by weight, making allowances always for actual tare. He thought the Pittsburg men had, in this respect, struck the right vein in their dispatch read by Mr. MEISSNER, and his opinion was, that the dealers would see the good policy of adopting the system proposed by them—sell by weight, and allow for actual tare.

Mr. DERUYTER moved that the Chair appoint a joint committee of the various branches of the trade here represented, to take into consideration the complaints made, investigate in regard thereto, and report the result of their deliberations at a future meeting to be called by the Chair. The motion was carried, and the Chairman appointed the following-named gentlemen as such committee: John Deruyter, oil exporter; Fred. Meissner, oil exporter; Ira Bursley, oil exporter; Chas. Pfizer, oil exporter; J. A. Bostwick, oil exporter; John Rockafeller, oil refiner; Edward Wickes, oil refiner; A. H. Downer, oil refiner; L. L. Lombard, oil refiner; Abiel Wood, oil broker; Thos. S. Dakin, oil packer.

On motion of Mr. DERUYTER, the meeting then adjourned, to meet again at the Exchange, subject to the call of the Chair.

CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Commencement of Colonel Spear's Examination—The Manner in Which Pay Rolls are Prepared.

The examination of Colonel PERCY B. SPEAR, charged with frauds in the preparation of his pay rolls, while acting as United States Weigher, was commenced before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday morning.

Auditor Ferdler, of the Surveyor's Department, was called by General Jackson, Assistant District-Attorney, and testified: The pay rolls dated April 22 and 29, May 6, 13, 20 and 27, and June 3 and 10, were presented to me as Auditor for payment; defendant admitted them to be the same ones presented to me; I paid the moneys thereon to him.

John Dang testified: I never worked for Spear; I never receipted any pay rolls for him; never had any business dealings with him, except to rent him an office; I am the agent of the building in which defendant has an office; the rent is $14 a month; the last payment for rent was made by Mr. Donaldson, clerk for Doolittle; the premises have been occupied by the Custom-house weighers since Plumley's time; that is about 1865; Doolittle occupied it before Spear; Spear has rented the premises since the 1st of May; I know the men who work steadily for Spear; never authorized any one to sign the pay rolls for me; I did not receive $7 20; I did not receive on or about May 6, $14 80; I did not receive or sign for $12 40 on May 13, nor for $14 80 on May 20; I received no money on June 3, and did not receipt for $18 40; was paid my rent about the 15th of May; there were three months due on the 1st of May; I received $42 from Spear at that time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ethan Allen—The receipt just shown me was signed by me; I have talked with Spear about fixing the office; I do not know who signed my name to the pay rolls; I signed my name in Plumley's time; I do not know that my name was ever placed on the pay rolls; Spear now owes me $42 for rent since the 1st of May; I thought I would not be likely to get it from him until this matter was settled; when I signed the pay roll in Plumley's time I signed it for rent; I never signed it for labor at that time; the rent for the office was $8 a month; it was toward the latter part of Plumley's time, when the rent had gone up from $8 to $10 a month, that I ceased signing the pay rolls.

James M. Benedict and Colonel James Carle were subsequently examined, after which the case was adjourned until Friday next.

OUR CHINESE VISITORS.

Who They Are, What They Have Come For, and Where They are Going.

SING MUN and CHOY CHEW, natives of China and merchants of San Francisco, are now on a visit to this City, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. They are accompanied by their friends, Messrs. P. E. MORSE and H. W. LIBBEY. SING MUN is a member of the firm of CHY LUNG & Co., the richest merchants of San Francisco, wholesale dealers in teas, general groceries and dry goods. CHOY CHEW is of the firm of LUN WO & Co., wholesale grocers. SING MUN came to this country eighteen years ago, leaving his family in China, and settled in San Francisco, where he has acquired an ample fortune. He is apparently about 50 years of age, has a good countenance and regular features, but rather pitted with small pox, speaks a little English, and dresses in a modification of the European style. CHOY CHEW, who appears to be about 30 years of age, has a handsome countenance, with a complexion of delicate olive tint, is grave and dignified in manner, rather reserved, but at the same time perfectly courteous. He has lately been appointed passenger agent in San Francisco for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a fact on which he appears to pride himself somewhat. He arrived in the United States eleven years ago. He was then entirely ignorant of the English language and of our laws, manners and customs. He, however, attended the public schools in San Francisco, and soon learned to read and write English correctly and fluently. He now speaks with as much ease as if he had never known any other language, and, except that he occasionally hesitates for a word to convey his meaning, it would be impossible, from his speech, to detect that he is a foreigner. He states that the visit of himself and friend to the East is entirely of a business character. They have come, he says, like other San Francisco merchants, to see what we are doing here, to study our method of transacting business, and to endeavor to form business connections here. They are also empowered to represent a number of other Chinese firms in San Francisco besides their own. Yesterday they paid a visit to Messrs. A. A. LOW and other leading tea merchants, and to-day they will extend their visits among the importers and bankers. It is not their present intention to visit any of our public institutions, but to confine themselves, as much as possible, to business. Their stay here is limited to one week, when they will leave for Boston and afterward will visit Washington, if they have time to do so.

CHOY CHEW expresses himself much pleased with this City and particularly admires the splendid and costly structures recently erected in our principal thoroughfares. The Central Park he has not yet seen, but expresses his belief, from all he has heard of it, that it must be surpassingly beautiful. He will not leave the City without paying a visit to it. In answer to a remark respecting Mr. BURLINGAME, he said that Mr. BURLINGAME had done much to promote good feeling between two great nations, and that if his advice is acted on, China will soon be on cordial terms with all the commercial powers of the earth.

Messrs. SING MUN and CHOY CHEW are comfortably located in a fine suite of apartments at the Metropolitan. They seem somewhat desirous of avoiding attention, keeping themselves closely in their rooms during the greater part of the day.

The Fenian Fund.

Judge MCCUNN has extended the order appointing THOMAS J. BARR receiver of the Fenian funds, so as to authorize him to claim and hold all money belonging to the Fenian fund in the hands of whomsoever it may be found. The hearing on the motion to set aside the order appointing a receiver has been adjourned to the 18th inst.

Dismissals from the Police Force.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday, President BOSWORTH presiding, and Commissioners BRENNAN, MANNIERRE and SMITH being present. A large number of cases of violations of the rules were passed upon, and some severe fines were imposed, in accordance with the determination of the Board to take decided steps to improve the efficiency of the force. The following patrolmen, charged with neglect of duty, were dismissed: MARTIN FISCHER, Ninth

Precinct; THOMAS O'ROURKE, Fourteenth Precinct, and EDWARD BARBALET, Sixth Precinct. The following doormen were dismissed for inefficiency: PETITT, Fourth Precinct, and FOHLES and MINER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

WIDENING OF WEST-STREET.

The Necessity of Widening it to the Width Required by Law—Complaints Before the Pilot Commissioners of Illegal Obstructions.

The present condition of West-street is not flattering to this City. It could be, and by law ought to be made a far more commodious and convenient thoroughfare. Any description of it would be superfluous. There is not a more crowded or dirtier business street in New-York. No one patronizes it from choice. The thousands of citizens and travelers who are compelled to cross it every day to and from the ferries, feel a sense of relief the moment they are beyond its limits. From morning till night it is filled with wagons and teams, its sides are lined with freight, merchandise and provisions, and the roadway itself is generally in a wretched state of filth and muddiness.

This street is one of the most important in the City for commercial purposes. It runs along the North River almost in a straight course for two miles, and is the main line of communication between the piers on that side. An immense amount of traffic goes through it daily, which is steadily increasing. The street, however, is utterly inadequate to accommodate business, and the necessity of widening it becomes more and more apparent. Its width was fixed by law in 1857 at 115 feet, but no attempt has been made to comply with the statute. Its western side should be on the bulkhead line of the river, whereas now it is far within it for a greater part of the distance. The encroachments upon it have been made principally by the steamship, ferry, and railroad companies, who have built eastwardly, in one case 45 feet, over the legal boundary of the street. They have occupied it without any legal title whatever, and to the serious obstruction of the thoroughfare. It is stated that nearly $100,000 rent is collected yearly by the parties who have built out on the street, who themselves paid nothing for the ground on which their buildings stand.

Under these circumstances the street ought to be widened without delay. It runs by a line of piers which, for convenience and depth of water, is unequaled anywhere. The demands of commerce require every foot of room that can be had for such a street, and it is to be hoped that the City authorities and our merchants will act on the necessity.

Complaints have recently been made before the Pilot Commissioners that parties are driving piles down between Piers No. 15 and No. 16, with the view of building a dock. This is represented to be unauthorized and in violation of law.

The Vreeland Case—The Complaint Dismissed.

The case of VREELAND vs. VREELAND, involving the charge of abandonment by an alleged wife against her husband, was up yesterday before Judge BARNARD, on an adjourned hearing. The adjournment had taken place in consequence of a mere technical objection to the form in which the record was returned, some of the papers having been separated from the return of the Magistrate, to which they should have been annexed. This irregularity having been corrected, the matter came up for argument on the merits.

Mr. H. C. SNEBLY, attorney for the plaintiff, on rising to argue the motion was interrupted by Mr. VANDERPOEL, counsel for the defendant, who inquired what papers formed the return. He made this inquiry, he said, because he was aware that there were papers attached to the return which had not been presented before the Magistrate on the examination. The plaintiff was proved to have been convicted in Boston of a disgraceful crime, and although it was intimated that a pardon existed, yet none was produced on the examination, and he believed it was sought to make that pardon a part of the return in the case. There were also attached to the return affidavits made subsequent to the day fixed for the return of the writ, and which were not used on the formal examination.

Judge BARNARD said no papers could be used before him except those which had been submitted on the examination before the Magistrate.

Mr. SNEBLY explained that though the pardon was not produced on the examination before the Magistrate, yet it was announced at the time that the pardon was in existence, and it was subsequently placed on file with the Court.

Mr. VANDERPOEL then argued on the question of jurisdiction, and claimed that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction because the defendant was a non-resident, and also for the further cause that the Magistrate had returned as a part of the record a bond taken for the appearance of the defendant at the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. SNEBLY claimed, in opposition, that the bond was void, inasmuch as the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to receive it; that it was taken according to custom to accommodate the defendant, and that the defendant in subsequently submitting to an examination, waived the effect of the acceptance of the bond. Also, that the writ would not lie, inasmuch as there had been no order, judgment or trial which could be the subject of review.

On the question of the defendant being a non-resident, he claimed that he had married the plaintiff in this City, lived with her in this City, and abandoned her in this City, and therefore he deemed the jurisdiction complete.

Mr. DOUGLAS M. LEVIEN, one of counsel for the defendant, argued at length on the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. SHAFFER, also of counsel for defendant, called the attention of Mr. LEVIEN to the affidavits made by the complainant, saying that he did not wish the part of *Hamlet* to be left out. These affidavits, he contended, conferred jurisdiction on the Magistrate, and the Judge reviewing on *certiorari* could not go beyond them.

Mr. VANDERPOEL said the matter of the marriage had already been up in the Courts of New-Jersey, the Chancellor of that State having decided that no marriage existed between the parties. The fact that the counsel on the other side had traveled out of the record was his only excuse for making this statement.

Judge BARNARD inquired if the question of the marriage had been already decided in New-Jersey, what was the object of this proceeding?

Mr. VANDERPOEL replied that the object was blackmail, and further contended that the affidavits on their face did not show facts sufficient to constitute a crime.

Judge BARNARD said he should hold that the acceptance of the bond by the Magistrate divested him of jurisdiction to further entertain the examination.

Mr. SHAFFER then rose and was proceeding to argue on the effect of the acceptance of the bond, when he was cut short by Judge BARNARD, who said the matter had been decided fifteen minutes before. Mr. SHAFFER promptly took his seat, thanking his Honor for having heard them so patiently on so hot a day.

Judge BARNARD said that not only had the Magistrate lost jurisdiction by the acceptance of the bond, but if the circumstance of the decision in New-Jersey had been formally brought before him, he would have considered it his duty to grant an injunction prohibiting the Magistrate from further proceeding in the case.

The charge of abandonment was accordingly dismissed, thus ending this tedious litigation.

The Wall-street Usurers.

After diligent inquiry, we learn, that Messrs. RUSSELL SAGE and GEORGE WATTS, lately condemned by Judge CARDOZO, on the charge of usury, to imprisonment in the City Prison, have not been confined in that nor any other prison. The statement was made in Court circles yesterday, by credible parties, that the officer in charge of the prisoners was privately informed that he need not enforce the publicly-announced order. It is certain, however this may be, that the order was not enforced, but the prisoners at once permitted to go.

The impression prevails in financial circles that the prosecution was originally started for stock-jobbing purposes by persons interested in thwarting all efforts to lock up money as the usurers were accused of doing. In political circles the rumor runs that the prosecution was inspired by the party of which the Judge presiding is a prominent member, with a view to attract the attachment of the lower classes in the coming elections by an assault on the higher, thereby illustrating the impartiality of Democracy. This theory was hinted at in the Judge's remarks when he alluded to "the great evil which was near being accomplished by the recent combinations to lock up money except at frightful rates of interest, threatening bankruptcy to very many commercial houses and great distress to the great masses of the community—the laboring and poorer classes especially—only averted by the timely hearkening of the Grand Jury to the instructions of the Court, and the presentment by them of these indictments." There is much difference of opinion expressed in the community as to whether a law which for years had been treated with disfavor by the Courts, not only in its criminal but also in its civil application, should all at once present such a dire necessity for public example by its enforcement, while everybody knows that the same practices sought to be condemned by these convictions are as common now as before, here and elsewhere, throughout the country. If, however, there was such a necessity, it is argued that the public should not have been misled by any legerdemain trifling with the administration of justice, whatever the motive.

The Humboldt Celebration.

The Humboldt Celebration Committee met yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, No. 51 Broad-street. There were but six gentlemen present. The festivities to take place in commemoration of the famous traveler will take place on the 14th of September. There will be a grand procession consisting of the principal German Societies of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, together with members of the most prominent educational institutes, who will proceed to the Central Park where they will unvail the monument lately erected.

In the evening a grand banquet will be given at the Irving Hall, tickets for which can be obtained for $5 each.

General FRANCIS SIEGEL will act as Marshal during the procession, and THEODORE THOMAS' excellent Central Park orchestra will discourse its sweetest strains during the monumental ceremonies.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE MONUMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions have been received to the fund for a monument to HUMBOLDT:

Dr. Jos. Schnetter..	$25 00	Hoboken Academy.	$50 00
L. W. Schmidt.....	25 00	Theo. Roosevelt....	50 00
Ludwig H. Hasse..	25 00	Wm. Aufermann....	50 00
Chas. Goepp.......	10 00	Philipp Bissinger....	50 00
Fred. Kapp.......	25 00	Schultz, Southwick & Co.......	100 00
Mark Brumagim....	25 00	J. C. Ermenputsch.	25 00
C. Spiess........	20 00	Gustav Amsinck.....	100 00
Hon. F. Rodman....	50 00	H. Lassing.......	25 00
Fred. Kühne.......	100 00	G. Degen.........	5 00
Oswald Ottendorfer.	100 00	Chas. Wehle......	25 00
C. E. Detmold.....	100 00	Elie Charlier......	100 00
General J. C. Fremont........	100 00	A. Möser.........	100 00
Wm. T. Blodget....	100 00	Deutscher Leseclub	50 00
Edward Fitzke.....	1 00	Gustav Schwab.....	100 00
F. Schwedler......	25 00	Ed. Luckemeyer.....	100 00
Wm. Steinway......	100 00	Deutscher Fortbildungs-Verein......	50 00
Germania Fire Ins. Company.....	100 00	Levi Parsons......	25 00
Schultz & Warker..	300 00	Lorenzo Delmonico.	25 00
General-Consul Dr. Rösing..........	50 00	Professor A. Werner	20 00
Eugen Ballin......	50 00	Prof. A. F. Compton	20 00
Robert Havemeyer.	50 00	Pastor, Hardt & Lindgens.......	25 00
Verein Vorwärts...	50 00	Eimer & Amend.....	25 00
Henry Stegmann....	10 00	Rudolph Lexow.....	20 00
Philipp Walter.....	10 00	Deutsch-American Schule von P. W. Möller.........	35 00
Professor Fr. Lieber	10 00		
Baron von Gerolt..	25 00	Hallgarten & Co....	100 00
Fr. T. Frey......	25 00	Edward Matthews..	100 00
Robert von Schlagintweit:.........	10 00	Thomas Barron.....	100 00
Dr. Ilgen.........	5 00	Jacob Morch, Williamsburg.......	10 00
L. B., in Dayton, Ohio...........	1 50		
Total..........			$2,987 50

Removing the Wreck of the Scotland.

The wreck of the *Scotland*, which lies in one of the Sandy Hook channels, is gradually being removed. This vessel, a splendid iron steamer, second in size only to the *Great Eastern*, ran into a sailing craft over two years ago off Fire Island, and was compelled to put back to port in a sinking condition. She tried to reach shallow water but struck on the bar in one of the middle channels of the Lower Bay, and has lain there since as an obstruction to navigation. The Neptune Submarine Company contracted with the Government to clear away the sunken hulk, and have been at work on it from time to time since October last. It was while blasting torpedoes at this wreck that a terrible explosion occurred last January, resulting in the instant killing of Captain WILLIAM L. CHURCHILL and three men.

The Wrecking Company have now blown off and raised about one thousand tons of iron from the vessel, and increased the depth of water over its forward half to 22½ feet and more, being the required depth. Last week Gen. NEWTON'S engineers made some eighty soundings on this portion of the wreck, and finding the work done according to the contract, he paid the Company the stipulated amount. The remainder of the hulk will probably be removed before the end of this year. Since the *Scotland* stranded in that channel four vessels have been wrecked upon her and several lives lost. The complete removal of her will accordingly render navigation much safer in that channel. The work is of some magnitude and has proved thus far successful. The submarine blasts have been made by torpedoes, and the iron raised by huge grapplers swung from heavy derricks.

Fires Yesterday.

A fire was discovered at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning by Officer THIER, of the Thirteenth Precinct, in the candy store of JOHN SHERRY, No. 112 Broome-street, and he extinguished it with a few pails of water. Damage to the stock about $400, which is fully covered by insurance.

At 9 o'clock in the morning a fire occurred in the store of RUPERT ARANGO, importer and manufacturer of cigars, at No. 158 Grand-street. It was extinguished before any extensive damage had been done.

At 11:30 yesterday morning the explosion of a kerosene lamp caused a fire in the basement of No. 446 Broome-street, occupied by ALTENKIRSCH & Co., wine merchants, and doing a damage of $5,000, for which they had a policy of $3,000 in the Baltic Insurance Company, which lately suspended. J. T. & G. W. GIBBONS, real estate agents, were damaged $2,500, and are fully insured in the Pacific. BUFFALO & LAY, on the rear of the same floor, were damaged $500, and are fully insured in the Pacific. The building, and also No. 448, which belong to the Berrian estate, were damaged about $5,000, and are fully insured. The rear of No. 498 Broadway was damaged about $3,000: fully covered by insurance. The total loss thus amounts to about $20,000.

Street Stands Round the City Hall Park.

The erection of the inclosure around the lower end of the City Hall Park has driven away the proprietors of the various fruit, candy, cake, soda water, postage-stamp, cigar and book stands that formerly displayed their wares in that vicinity, to the great obstruction and annoyance of passers-by. A number of them have simply moved their stands a little higher up, and Park-row is now so thickly studded with them that there appears to be no space left for more to be crowded in. The majority, however, have entirely disappeared, and what has become of them no one seems to know. It is certain, however, that their favorite abiding place will know them no more—a consummation at which the public will doubtless rejoice. It now only remains for the Street Commissioner to continue the work and to rid Park-row and the northern end of the Park of the nuisance altogether.

Coroners' Cases.

OWEN MCDERMOTT, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from a compound fracture of the leg, received several days ago, by being caught in the draw at the Harlem Bridge. Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of GEORGE BERNHEISER, aged 9 years, the lad who was run over and killed on Wednesday evening by car No. 30 of the Tenth-avenue line, at Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue. The inquest will be held at the Coroner's office to-day.

WM. ROBINSON and JAMES FIELDING, who were arrested several days since for having, as alleged, assaulted FREDERICK CLAGUE, of Twenty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, by striking him on the head with a stone, were discharged on examination yesterday by Coroner FLYNN. CLAGUE is considered out of danger.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
59—Hubbard, Jr., vs. Bradhurst.	167—Brumagin vs. Grocers' National Bank.
63—Spratt vs. Gillilan et al.	169—Hungerford vs. Patten et al.
66—Engelskind vs. Engelskind.	173—Baldwin vs. DeCamp et al.
121—Bray vs. Poillon.	174—Lee vs. Clark.
165—Quielort vs. Amault.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
3302—Dillon vs. Levy.	3437—Moore vs. Rheinhardt.
3322—Cropsey vs. Turner.	3438—Brady vs. Leonard.
3410—Solomon vs. Gentil.	3439—Maret vs. Canning.
3429—Curley vs. Cummings.	3440—Emmertz vs. Hersberg.
3430—Roche vs. Viele.	3441—Bendix vs. Liebman.
3432—Marston vs. Pierce.	3442—Mathusius vs. Kelley.
3435—Paguay vs. De Mariel.	

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

THE SPURIOUS CHAMPAGNE CASE.

The examination of JAMES EBERLE and WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, of No. 62 Division-street, charged with manufacturing champagne in imitation of the imported article without paying any tax, did not take place yesterday, but was adjourned until Wednesday next.

A DISTILLER IN TROUBLE.

The case of JOHN ROONEY, one of the distillers recently acquitted of the charge of having been engaged in illicit whisky operations in West Fifty-second-street, came up for consideration yesterday. He is accused of having obstructed Assistant Assessor CLAYTON while in the discharge of his duty. The examination was adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

RIGOROUS PROSECUTION.

JOSEPH PLICKHART, of No. 204 Second-street, was examined on the charge of manufacturing cigars without a license. His guilt was established by Deputy Collector ARCHBOLD, of the Seventh District, and he himself also voluntarily admitted the offence through an interpreter. It was alleged that the prisoner was one of a large number of petty cigar dealers who are daily and hourly defrauding the Government out of revenue tax by carrying on their business in secret places. It was represented that the prisoner was a native of Bohemia, and was unacquainted with the English language; also that he was a very poor man, and had eight children dependent on him for support. Only three pounds of tobacco were found in his possession, and it was supposed he had violated the law through ignorance. Notwithstanding these circumstances, the Commissioner was unwillingly compelled, by the evidence, to temporarily commit the accused to prison. He will probably be released in a few days, however.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—O'Brien, Alderman.

LARCENIES OF MONEY.

Ambrose Gillen, aged 14, was brought before the acting Magistrate, charged with having stolen $60 from Mary Shea, of No. 41 Park-street. Gillen admitted that he was present when a companion stole the money from Mrs. Shea, but denied that he had any share in the crime. He was, however, committed for trial.

ASSAULT WITH A CHAIR.

John Roonan, of No. 46 Mott-street, during a quarrel with his wife, on Wednesday evening, struck her on the head with a chair, knocking her down and inflicting a severe scalp wound. Roonan was arraigned yesterday, and committed to prison.

A RECKLESS TRUCK DRIVER.

Patrick O'Donnell, a truck driver, was brought before the Court to answer a charge of reckless driving. It was charged that O'Donnell, on Wednesday evening, recklessly drove his truck into stage No. 941 of the Madison-avenue line, throwing the driver, John Rodgers, from his seat, injuring him severely. On complaint of Officer Fleming, of the Broadway Squad, O'Donnell was committed to the Tombs to await the result of Rodgers' injuries.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 12, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	123⅜	100	Cum. Coal.........	35½
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '62..	123⅛	100	do...........	35¼
500	do...........	123⅜	300	do.........b3	36
6,000	do...........	123⅜	100	Quick. Min. Co..	16
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '65..	122⅝	100	Boston W. P.b.c.	14¼
6,500	U.S. 5-20C.'65..n	121⅝	25	Wells-Fargo.......	22
1,500	do...........	121⅛	100	do...........	21
1,000	do...........	121⅛	5	A. M. U. Ex.......	40
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	114⅛	100	do.....bet. call	39¾
20,000	do...........	114⅜	100	U. S. Ex.........	68¼
17,000	U. S. 5-20 C.'67...	121⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.........	210⅜
40,000	do...........	121⅜	100	Hudson R........c	186⅛
190,000	do.........b3	121⅜	50	do...........	185
236,000	do...........	121⅜	100	Reading.........	97
1,500	do...........	121⅛	500	do.........b3	97
3,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	110	200	Lake S. & M.So..	107½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n...	54⅜	900	do...........	107¼
20,000	do...........	54⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.....	106
40,000	do...........	54⅛	50	C., C. Cin. & I. R.	77
3,000	do...........	54⅛	900	Ohio & Miss. R....	32¼
7,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	61	200	Chi. & N. W......c	89⅛
3,000	Ga. St. 6s.......	84	100	do...........	89⅜
2,000	do...........	84⅛	10	do...........	90
10,000	N. C. 6s, new.....	50	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	98⅛
25,000	do...........	49⅛	300	do...........	98⅛
11,000	do...........	49⅛	50	do...........	98⅜
10,000	do.........s30	49⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. R....	117⅛
10,000	do.........s60	49⅛	1000	do...........	117⅛
10,000	do.......s. tax	51	50	do...........	117⅛
65,000	do...........	50	100	do...........	118
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	64⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R....	82⅛
2,000	Conn. 6s.........	99⅛	100	do...........	82⅛
1,000	Brook. 6s, W.L.	93	500	do...........	82⅜
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	91⅛	800	do.........b30	83⅛
4,000	Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State Mo.....	91	100	Mil. & St. P.Pf...	91
			100	do.........b10	90⅛
2,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.........	96½	100	do...........	90¾
4,000	T.&W.Equip.B	77⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.....	74½
3,000	N. J. Cen., n. b.	96	100	do....bet. c. s3	74¾
1,000	P., Ft. W.&C.1st	101⅛	100	P. Ft. W. & Chi.	153⅛
3,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s.......	95½	200	do...........	154⅛
			11	N. J. Central........	109⅛
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M........	101⅛	300	do...........	109⅛
			100	do...........	109⅛
6,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91⅛	100	do.........s30	109⅝
8,000	Lake S. Div. Bs.	92	50	Morris & Es. R....	89½
3,000	do...........	91⅛	50	N.Y.&N.H. scrip	140
6,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.....	82	100	H. & St. J. R....	126
			400	do...........	126⅜
20	Shoe&Leath'r Bk	145	100	H. & St. Jos. R.Pf	126
20	Fourth Nat. Bk..	105	80	Dub. & S. C.......	110
30	Bank New-York.	145	100	do...........	111
7	Tenth Nat. Bk....	105	100	West. U. T.....b.c.	38⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	122⅜	$4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	121
10,000	do...........	122⅛	10,000	do...........	121⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62..	123⅛	90,000	do...........	121⅜
105,000	do...........	123⅛	1,000	do...........	121⅜
8,000	U.S. 5-20 C, '64...	122⅛	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62. s3	121⅜
26,000	do...........	122⅛	10,000	do.........s3	121⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '65..	122⅛	5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	114⅛
3,000	do...........	122⅛	10,000	do...........	114⅛
10,000	U.S. 5-20C., '65, n. s3	120⅝	25,000	do...........	114
20,000	do...........	120⅝	10,000	do...........	114⅛
10,000	do.........b3	120⅝	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	114⅛
20,000	do...........	120⅝	10,000	U. S. 6s Cur......	109⅛
18,500	do...........	121⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Tenn. 6s, n.......	54	200	Chi. & N. W. R..	88⅛
15,000	do...........	53⅝	700	do...........	88⅛
15,000	do...........	53⅝	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅜
30,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c..	56	200	do...........	97⅛
9,000	N. C. St. 6s, n....	49⅛	300	C. C. & I. C. R.	77
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	87⅛	600	Chi. & R. I.......	117⅛
3,000	do...........	87⅛	100	do...........	117
3,000	Ga. St. 7s.......	91⅛	400	do...........	116⅛
4,000	Ala. St. 8s, b...	93	100	Mil. & St. P. R..	82
1,000	La. 6s..........	71⅛	200	do...........	82⅛
1,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.....	82	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	89⅛
			300	do...........	89⅛
3,000	N. J. Cen. n. b...	96	5	do...........	90
20	D. & H. Can.....	128	100	Del., L. & W.....	112⅛
100	Canton Co.......	58⅛	100	N. J. Cen.........	108⅛
100	West. U. Tel.....	38⅛	20	do...........	108⅛
100	Mariposa.........	8	200	do...........	108⅛
100	Pacific Mail.....	83⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C....	153⅛
300	Amer. M. U. Ex..	39⅛	100	Chic. & Alton.Pf	162⅛
100	Wells-Fargo....b.c.	20⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R..	32⅛
100	Hudson R.........	185⅜	500	do...........	32
200	do....bet. call.	186⅜	100	Alt. & T. H......	33
100	Reading R........	96⅛	100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	126
400	Lake S. & M. S...	106⅛	100	C. C. & I. Cen. R.	33⅛
100	do...........	106⅛	400	do...........	34
100	Clev. & Pitts.....	105⅛	100	Dub. & S. C.......	112
			50	do...........	112⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Cumberland.......	36⅛	800	Reading.........	96⅛
100	Quick. M. C.....s3	15⅛	100	L. Shore & M. S...	106⅛
100	West. U. T......b3	38⅛	100	Cleve. & Pitts....	105⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.........	210⅛	100	Chi. & N. W......	84⅛
100	Hudson R.........	186⅜			

THURSDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The Treasury Office made a further purchase of $1,000,000 United States 5-20s at noon to-day for the Sinking Fund. A bearish feeling in the open market for the Public Funds early in the forenoon induced some low offers, under seal, to sell to the Sinking Fund, and the Government not only made better terms than yesterday, but more favorable figures for the Sinking Fund than could be made this afternoon by ½@¾ ⅌ cent. The following are the offers and acceptances at noon to-day:

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S TO SINKING FUND.

Firm.	Amount.	Price.
Humbert Brothers..........	$250,000	119.83@120.45
Cone & Stanton............	40,000	119.73@120.15
Vermilye & Co..............	1,000,000	119.73@119.90
Friedman & Co.............	97,100	120.50@120.75
G. W. Kerr.................	180,000	121.10
Reid, Leo & Co.............	15,300	120
Turner Brothers............	20,000	120.50
W. H. Ballyhine............	50,000	120.69
White, Morris & Co.......	$8,000	120.50
Baker & Kitchen............	50,000	120.07
E. Sweet & Co..............	161,000	120.22
Frank & Gans...............	389,400	120.49@120.57
Zerega & Co................	20,000	120.49@120.59
Total offered............	$2,338,800	

ACCEPTED OFFERS FOR UNITED STATES 5-20s.

Humbert Brothers..........	$69,000	119.83
Cone & Stanton............	21,000	119.73@119.87
Vermilye & Co..............	910,000	119.90
Total accepted........	$1,000,000	

Divided as follows:

1862s..............	$128,000	1865s..............	$445,000
1864s..............	80,000	1867s..............	337,000
Total..............			$1,000,000

After the results were made public there was a sudden upward turn on the Street, and in the Government Room of the Stock Exchange, in all the Public Funds. The dealers who sold cheap to the Sinking Fund, and the Brokers who pressed heavy sales at the morning Board because Gold had declined, found themselves at fault, and the whole offering late in the day was far below the disposition to buy at the going rates. The lowest sales of the day of 1867s were at 120⅝ ⅌ cent.; the latest 121½, and the fluctuations in the other 5-20s, and also in the 10-40s, were in like proportion. The indications at the close of the day were that some of the leading dealers were taking hold of the market as buyers, while the Brokers who sold in the morning manifested no purpose to duplicate their operations.

There was a further fall of One per cent. on the sales of Gold, from 135@135½ down to 134@134½ ⅌ cent. The feeling was unusually weak in the Gold Room among the Brokers, who usually operate for the rise, and the market at one time looked as though it would go ½@1 ⅌ cent. below 134 ⅌ cent., but the decline from yesterday brought forward buyers who had been waiting for 134@134½ ⅌ cent., and in the afternoon the quotation stood 134¼@134⅜ ⅌ cent.

The rates of Exchange on London are not improved by the decline in Gold, as might have been at least temporarily looked for. They stand 110@110¼ ⅌ cent. for standard names, 60 days, and 109¾@109⅞ ⅌ cent. for good Merchant Bills made against Grain, Cotton, &c. Some considerable parcels of Bank Bills against recent California operations are reported as on the market this week.

The offerings of Money to the Brokers on call loan are sufficiently liberal to hold the market steady, but there is still an indisposition to enter upon time engagements running over the middle of September. The rates on call are 6@7 ⅌ cent.; on 30@60 days' paper of the highest grade 7@8 ⅌ cent.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange than the Public Funds, the speculation continues active against Tennessee and North Carolina new Bonds and the price of Tennessees went down to 53¾ ⅌ cent. In the Railways the prevailing feeling was heavier than yesterday; the Northwests were pressed on sale; New-York Central dull; Lake Shore, St. Pauls and Rock Island lower than yesterday, and the general tendency of the market dullish at the close of the day. The following quotations were made, after the last Board, as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s..............	115¼	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862....	124¼	123½
United States 5-20s of 1867....	121¾	121½
American Gold Coin...............	135	134⅜
Bills on London, 60 days........	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee..........	55¼	53¾
Virginia Bonds, old.................	57	56
Missouri Bonds......................	87½	87½
North Carolina Bonds, new.......	50	49¾
New-York Central....................	210½	210¾
Reading Railway.....................	97	96¾
Chicago and Rock Island..........	117	117¾
Northwest Common...................	89¾	89¼
Northwest Preferred.................	98½	98¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg...........	106½	105¾
Pacific Mail Company..............	84½	83¾
St. Paul Preferred...................	90⅞	90½
St. Paul Common......................	82¼	82⅝
Ohio and Mississippi...............	32¼	32¼
Hudson River..........................	185¾	186¾
Harlem.................................	166	164
Lake Shore............................	107½	106¾

The Customs receipts to-day amount to the large sum of $853,000 in Gold. The net Currency disbursements of the Treasury Office for the day are over two and a half millions.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881...	123	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865...	121⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881..	123⅜	5-20 coup., 1867..........	121⅜
5-20 reg., 1862..........	122	5-20 coup., 1868..........	121⅜
5-20 coup., 1862........	123⅜	10-40 coup.................	114⅜
5-20 coup., 1864........	122⅜	6s Currency...............	109⅜
5-20 coup., 1865........	122⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881.....	102	South Car. 6s, n. bds..	63
Ill. Canal bonds, '70..	99	Missouri 6s..............	87¼
Ill. coup. 6s, '77.......	99	Louisiana 6s.............	71
Ill. coup. 6s, '79.......	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64½
Ill. War Loan............	99	Connecticut 6s...........	98¾
Indiana 5 ⅌ c...........	98½	Alabama 8s..............	93
Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., W. L	97	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan.	109
Tenn. 6s, ex coup......	62	N.Y. Canal 7s, 1870...	100¼
Tenn. 6s, new bonds..	53¼	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72..	102
Virginia 6s, ex coup..	55	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73.	102
Virginia 6s, new bds..	60½	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74.	102
Georgia 6s...............	84	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75.	102
Georgia 7s, new bds..	91½	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77.	102
North Carolina 6s......	56	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78.	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds..	49½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..................	140	Market.....................	122
Merchants'................	127	Nassau.....................	105½
Mechanics'................	137	Shoe and Leather......	145
America...................	143	Corn Exchange..........	130
City.......................	200	Continental..............	100
Phenix.....................	109	St. Nicholas..............	105
National..................	116	Commonwealth............	112
Merchants' Exchange	117	Imp. and Traders'......	134½
Seventh Ward...........	112	Park.......................	170
Commerce.................	125	Central National........	111
Ocean......................	100	Fourth National.........	105
American Ex.............	115	Ninth National..........	112
Bank of the Repub.....	126	Tenth National..........	105
Hanover...................	108	Gold Exchange...........	138
Irving......................	110	Bank'rs' and Brokers'.	107
Metropolitan.............	137		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	91½	Gt. Wes. 1st M., 1888..	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887......	91	Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893...	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.....	89	Q. & Tol. 1st M., 1890..	76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.......	89	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M....	79
N.Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.......	97	Chi. & R. Is. 1st M.....	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76.	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac........	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76.	100	Morris & Essex 1st M	99
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879...	95½	Cleve.& Tol. Skg. F....	102½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883...	90	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880..	82½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M...	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888..	76½	N. Jersey Cen. n. b....	95½
Buf. N.Y.&E., 1st M, '77	86	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 1st M.	102
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70..	97½	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d M...	96
H.R. 7s, 2d M., S.F. '85.	103	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M.	74½
Harlem 1st M.............	101	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.....	99
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c..........	99	Ohio & Miss. Con.......	83
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7⅌c.	98	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	90½	Peninsula R. R. Bds...	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., 1870....	119	Mil.&St.Paul 1st M.8s.	101¼
Alt. & T. H. 1st M.......	92	Mil. & St.P. 1st M 7 3-10	91
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf....	81½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91¾
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	76	Mil. & St. P. L.& M. d.	86½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.......	92½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Chi.& N.W. Int. B'ds.	90	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.....	91
Consol'd 7 ⅌ ct. conv.	96½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.....	87
Han&St.Jo.L.Grants.	107	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	81½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.....	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	96½
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex....	87	Cent. Pac. Bds..........	95
Tol. & Wab. Equi. Bs.	77	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs.	92
Tol., W.&W.C.C.S.F...	80	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869.

General balance Wednesday..........		$94,208,745
Gold receipts...............................	$1,067,183	
Gold payments.............................	74,769	
Gold balance..............................		80,209,615
Currency receipts.........................	$315,165	
Currency payments.......................	2,898,124	
Currency balance..........................		12,512,336
General balance..........................		95,249,624

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $853,000.

UNITED STATES REVENUES AND EXPENSES—JUNE 30, '69.

Revenues.

	July 1 to Sept. 30.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Jan. 1 to March 31.
Customs..................	$49,626,594	$36,960,463	$49,389,534
Internal Taxes.........	38,736,866	30,423,386	32,599,537
Direct Tax..............	15,586	746,988	3,312
Lands.....................	744,836	796,195	1,234,820
Miscellaneous..........	6,250,036	7,832,219	5,706,854
Total...................	$95,342,868	$76,769,261	$88,934,057

	April 1 to June 30.	Total of Fis. year.
Customs..................	$44,021,855	$179,908,426
Internal Taxes.........	56,587,674	159,122,249
Lands.....................	1,274,434	4,020,286
Miscellaneous..........	7,963,676	27,752,785
Total...................	$109,847,619	$370,893,745

Expenses.

	July 1 to Sept. 30.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Jan. 1 to March 31.
Civil Service.............	$21,227,106	$10,919,060	$11,508,895
Pensions and Ind......	12,358,647	5,048,123	12,183,911
War........................	27,219,117	23,918,873	13,710,023
Navy.......................	5,604,786	6,203,379	3,710,466
Interest...................	38,742,814	26,228,313	38,272,709
Total...................	$105,152,470	$72,317,748	$79,384,034

	April 1 to June 30.	Total of Fis. year.
Civil service.............	$13,121,000	$56,324,061
Pensions and Ind......	5,929,833	35,519,549
War........................	13,653,977	78,502,433
Navy.......................	4,482,126	20,000,759
Interest...................	27,450,406	130,694,242
Total...................	$64,636,344	$321,041,044

Receipts over Expenses.................. $49,852,701

—Of which gained in Fourth Quarter, under the Grant Administration, April 1 to June 30, 1869............................... $45,211,275

A neat and exquisitely executed service of silver plate, consisting of salver, pitcher and a pair of cups, has been presented to Mr. HAMILTON BLYDENBURG, late President of the Nassau Bank, by his Board of Directors, on his retirement from office after twelve years of uninterrupted and successful duty. The set is now on exhibition in the window of Messrs. BROWN & SPAULDING, jewelers, under the Metropolitan Hotel. It is the work of their own establishment, and in point of good taste and artistic design and chasing, reflects the highest credit upon both the donors and the manufacturers. The same house recently executed a more costly and elaborate service—which we were permitted to look at yesterday—on the order of a Committee from ten or twelve of our City Banks, designed as a compliment to an honorable and high-toned Merchant, who some years after his legal release by composition from debts, incurred in less fortunate times than he now enjoys, voluntarily stepped forward and paid up the whole of the balances due upon his old liabilities. The plate and legend upon it may proudly be transmitted as heirlooms to his family.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, free of Government tax. Principal and interest payable in gold. Price, par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest.

MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest.

ALSO, 7 per cent. Bonds of the CITY OF OSWEGO.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

We offer for sale the small remaining unsold portion of the

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF $7,000,000,

of the above road.

OVER FOUR MILLIONS OF THE ISSUE HAVE BEEN SOLD TO INVESTORS IN GERMANY,

AND

TWO MILLIONS AND A QUARTER IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE ROAD RUNS FROM ST. LOUIS, 283 MILES, ACROSS THE STATE OF MISSOURI, TO THE KANSAS STATE LINE,

there connecting with roads extending over 400 miles further West.

The gross earnings of the road for the year ending Feb. 28, 1869, were............	$3,077,890
Operating expenses.........................	1,959,652
Net earnings...............................	$1,118,238

THE EARNINGS THIS YEAR SHOW A LARGE INCREASE.

THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE LOAN IS $420,000 IN GOLD.

THE GROSS EARNINGS PER MILE FOR THE PAST YEAR WERE ABOUT $11,000, AND ARE GAINING STEADILY.

THE ROAD IS FINISHED,

has no complications with other Pacific roads, and its earnings per mile are more than nearly any Western road.

THE BONDS ARE AS SAFE AS ANY IN THE MARKET.

Price 95 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable February and August.

Principal matures in 1888.

THE COUPONS ARE FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,

which is paid by the Company.

The Bonds can be registered at the Bank of America.

For further particulars apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........	41	Cornmeal, bags......	300
Cotton, bales.........	120	Leather, sides........	5,526
Eggs, bbls............	531	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,376
Flour, bbls............	7,078	Butter, pkgs...........	1,861
Wheat, bushels.......	22,783	Cheese, boxes.........	15,508
Corn, bushels.........	8,500	Starch, boxes..........	3,190
Oats, bushels..........	10,527	Stearine, pkgs.........	75
Beans, bushels........	306	Tallow, pkgs...........	22
Dried Fruit, pkgs....	79	Tobacco, hhds.........	185
Hops, bales...........	119	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	...
Hides..................	134	Wool, bales............	538
Kips, bundles.........	63	Whisky, bbls...........	519
Cut Meats, pkgs......	74		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Palmyra*, for Liverpool—43,680 lbs. Cheese, 125 bales Cotton, 45,100 bushels Wheat, 33,000 lbs. Bacon.

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—164 Sewing Machines, 438,097 lbs. Cheese, 41,756 lbs. Bacon, 10,367 bushels Wheat, 323 boxes Tobacco, 6 bales Cotton, 3 bales Furs, 10 bbls. Sweepings.

By the ship *Susan Hinks*, for Leghorn—816 hhds. Tobacco, 184 bbls. Resin, 22 tons Logwood.

By the ship *Nautilus*, for London—990,039 lbs. Oil Cake, 26 hhds. Tobacco, 18,881 bushels Wheat, 630 bbls. Resin, 3,200 Staves.

By the bark *Village Queen*, for Havre—120 logs Wood, 15 logs Black Walnut, 455 bales Palm Leaf, 182 bales Cotton, 60 pkgs. Bark, 18 casks Wine, 22 cases Congress Water, 2 cases Silk, 3 baskets Champagne, 325 bags Coffee, 363 pieces Mahogany, 52 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes, 2 cases Paper, 5,000 Staves.

By the bark *Stefan Opuich*, for Trieste—77,068 gallons Refined Oil.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—549 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 1,387 bbls. Resin, 265 hhds. Tobacco, 113 cases Tobacco, 140 bales Tobacco, 6,479 bushels Rye, 9,800 lbs. Beeswax, 9 cases Hardware, 5 bales Cotton Waste, 12 tierces Pork, 191 casks Palm Oil, 12 bales Palm Leaf.

By the bark *A. E. Sherwood*, for Cadiz—102,900 Staves.

By the brig *Aracaty*, for Queenstown—12,555 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Minerva*, for Antwerp—2,875 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots Continue in demand and firm at $7 37@$7 62 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls are quiet and nominal.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at uniform prices; sales, here, 807 bags by the *Wavelet*, and at Baltimore 900 bags by the *R. C. Wright*, and 677 bags by the *Frances Jane*, on private terms. Also, at auction here, out of an aggregate offering of 1,621 bags, 270 bags by the *Garonne*, at 9c.@10½c.; 265 bags by the *Merrimac*, at 10½c.@11¼c.; and 199 bags by the *South America*, at 9c.@9⅞c., gold in hand; and 43 bags skimmings at 12½c.@14½c., gold, duty paid, ⅌ lb. The stock of Rio in first hands, to-day, was 133,979 bags. Laguayra and Maracaibo have been moderately inquired for, and quoted firm. Other kinds have been quiet. The stock of Java in first hands is 1,495 bags and 70,269 mats; of Ceylon, 7,771 bags; Maracaibo, 8,723 bags; Laguayra, 5,212 bags; Costa Rica, 1,711 bags; Manila, 6,769 bags; Mexican, 361 bags; African, 191 bags; Angostura, 84 bags; and of Savanilla, 996 bags. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c. gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has been more active, and quoted rather stronger. Sales have been reported of 2,330 bales, (340 bales last evening,) including 1,997 bales to spinners, 295 bales to shippers, and 58 bales to speculators. Also, 100 bales, on the basis of Low Middlings, for October delivery, at 29c.; 200 bales, on the basis of Low Middlings, for November delivery, at 27¾c.; 150 bales, on the basis of Low Middlings, December delivery, at 27¼c.; 100 bales, on the basis of Low Middlings, December delivery, at 27½c.; 100 bales, on the basis of Low Middlings, January delivery, on private terms; 600 bales, on the basis of Low Middlings, free on board at New-Orleans, December delivery, at 27c.; 250 bales, on the basis of Low Middlings, free on board at Savannah, at 26¼c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.......	28	28¼	28¼	28¼
Good Ordinary.........	30	30¼	30½	30¾
Low Middlings.........	32¼	32¼	32¾	33
Middlings..............	33½	33¾	34	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week........................	1,120
Receipts last week.................................	2,362
Receipts preceding week............................	2,507
Receipts since Jan. 1...............................	20,763
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868......................	675,634
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869...............	644,990
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868..............	632,314
Export clearances since our last.................	312
Exports since Jan. 1.................................	177,047
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868........................	251,891
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869.................	231,597
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868................	278,651
Estimated stock on hand here....................	21,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates.........	2,369,800
Receipts same time preceding year.....................	2,347,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868.....	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867..........................	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates......................................	1,428,500
Exports same time last year..............................	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868...	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year...........................	1,555,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates..	28,500
Estimated stock same time last year...................	67,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868...	38,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867....................	80,298
Crop of 1867-8..	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7..	1,951,988

EGGS—With a moderate supply and less urgent inquiry, prices are barely steady. We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 26c.; State and Pennsylvania, 24c.@25c.; Ordinary Western, 22c.@23c.; Western, by Express, 23c.@24c.; Canada, 23c.@24c. ⅌ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour at a shade easier prices. The offerings have been on a more liberal scale. Export buyers have been less eager to purchase. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,750 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 85@$7 25; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 25@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 3,500 bbls. Extra State, part to arrive, at from $7@$7 25, chiefly at $7 10@$7 15 ⅌ bbl., for export. We quote:

Superfine State and Western..................	$5 90@$6 40
Extra State..	6 85@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.......................	6 80@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands........	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Genesee.......................................	7 50@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri.........	7 00@12 00

Southern Flour has been in better supply and moderate request at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. at $6 85@$7 15 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 15@$12 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is inactive at $6 90@$9 50 for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales 375 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 45@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 260 bbls. Cornmeal has been in light demand at $5@$5 50 for Western, $6 15@$6 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 175 bbls.

FRUIT—Peaches are very plenty and low. Common are selling at 30c. ⅌ basket, while choice sell above our outside quotations. Blackberries are plenty, and sell rather slowly, even at the very low prices. Melons are decidedly lower, with a full stock offering. Apples are doing better, especially the choice qualities. We quote: Pears, Bell, ⅌ bbl., $6@$7; Pears, Seckel, ⅌ crate, $6@$8; Pears, Bartlett, ⅌ crate, $9@$12; Pears, common, ⅌ bbl., $3@$4; Peaches, Jersey, ⅌ basket, 40c.@75c.; Peaches, Delaware, ⅌ basket, 50c.@75c.; Apples, Pippins, ⅌ bbl., $4@$4 50; Apples, Boughs, ⅌ bbl., $3@$3 50; Apples, Common, ⅌ bbl., $2@$2 50; Blackberries, Lawton, ⅌ quart, 4c.@8c.; Whortleberries, ⅌ bushel, $2@$2 50; Watermelons, ⅌ 100, $10@$40; Nutmeg Melons, ⅌ bbl., $1@$2; Grapes, Concord, ⅌ lb., 25c.@30c. Dried Fruits are entirely nominal, as follows: Apples, State, fine, 12½c.@13½c.; Apples, State, good, 11½c.@12c.; Apples, Western, 9½c.@10½c.; Apples, Southern, new, 9c.@10c.; New Peaches, prime, 22c.@25c.; Peaches, good, 12c.@18c.; Peaches, common, 8c.@10c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 11c.@12c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been in more active request for export and milling, chiefly for export, and has been firm in price. Spring Wheat has been offered more freely and quoted off about 2c. a bushel, but has not been dealt in to any considerable extent. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 169,000 bushels, chiefly Winter, and part to arrive, including White Western at $1 75@$1 85; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 80, mainly at $1 70@$1 75; No. 2 Spring, soft to fair, at $1 53@$1 61, closing with $1 60@$1 61 as the bidding rates, and $1 62@$1 65 as the asking figures for straight Milwaukee; Amber State at $1 68@$1 72, chiefly at $1 68@$1 68½; White Southern at $1 80; Red and Amber Southern at $1 63@$1 80, and White California at $1 77@$1 85 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, chiefly for home trade purposes, though partly on speculative account, and has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at 85c.@$1 13 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 14@$1 20 for common to choice Mixed Western; $1 17@$1 19 for White; $1 21@$1 22 for Yellow Western; $1 23@$1 24½ for White Southern ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in fair export demand, and further sales of 16,500 bushels have been reported, including Western at $1 23, and Canada, in bond, on terms not made public. Barley has been scarce and nominal. For new crop Canada West, deliverable early in October, the best was $1 50, with $1 60 asked, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt has been selling in small lots at from $1 65@$1 85, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in quite moderate demand at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 51,000 bushels at 75c.@77c., closing with only 75c. bid for sound old Western afloat; 74c.@76c. for State, and 65c.@72c. for New Crop Southern, Jersey and Pennsylvania, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances hence were 55,467 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 18,881 bushels Wheat for London, and 12,555 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. Beans are dull. The only demand on the market is from the local dealers, who require the choice qualities; such are scarce and consequently firm. The poorer qualities which constitute the bulk of the stock are low and neglected. Southern Peas are scarce and firm. We quote: Beans, Pea, prime, ⅌ bushel, $2 60@$2 70; Beans, Marrows, prime, ⅌ bushel, $2 40@$2 50; Beans, Marrow, prime, ⅌ bushel, $1 75@$2; Beans, Mediums, fair, ⅌ bushel, $2@$2 10; Beans, Mediums, fair, ⅌ bushel, $1 40@$1 75; Peas, Southern Black Eye, ⅌ bag, $4 75@$5. The Albany *Argus* reports a further sale of 9,000 bushels Canada West Barley, new crop, to arrive, on private terms. And gives the following:

"The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday, covered twenty-one loads of lumber, nine of Coal, six of Wheat, three of Salt, two of Staves, and one each of Corn and Stone.

Lists of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M. Aug. 11:

Stone—Wm. B. Caggershall, Buffalo.

Lumber—Callo, Oswego; Sabbath Keeper No. 1, Oswego; Wm. Anderson, Rome; H. D. Rose, Booneville; J. H. Woodin, Oswego; Fort Sumter, Oswego; Della Merry, Oswego; E. M. Covill, Oswego; Great West, Oswego; Scranton, Oswego; Garibaldi, Oswego; W. P. Herring, Oswego; Stephen A. Douglas, Buffalo; E. P. Penfield, Oswego; John Myers, Oswego; H. R. Littlefield, Oswego; Urana, Oswego; James Morrow, Oswego; Niagara, Oswego; Ellen M. Cole, Booneville.

Coal—A. J. Taylor, Geneva; F. B. No. 2, Geneva; Adirondack, Geneva; F. B. No. 6, Geneva; Gilbert Peterson, Geneva; N. P. Eno, Geneva; F. B. No. 13, Watkins; F. B. No. 14, Watkins.

Shingles—Jefferson, Buffalo.

Wheat—Nettie, Oswego; W. S. Bostwick, Buffalo; S. D. Streeter, Montezuma; W. D. Westfall, Buffalo; J. H. Van Buran, Oswego; W. H. Hoyt, Buffalo; Isaac Wessells, Buffalo.

Staves—Peter Cagger, Buffalo; Jessie Van Riper, Buffalo.

Ashes—Emma Tracy, Buffalo; Nellie Curtis, Buffalo.

Salt—J. S. Folger, Syracuse; H. Wellington, Syracuse; H. Gibson, Syracuse.

Mixed—Ella, Penn Yan; Eddie, Rome."

HAY—New Bale Hay has been in demand at from 80c.@90c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Old has been quiet at 80c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at $1@$1 50 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HONEY—Cuba remains quiet and nominal at 68c.@70c., gold, in bond, ⅌ gallon.; stock, 37c.

HOPS—The main inquiry has been from export buyers at our quotations, including American at 7c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. The receipts were 119 bales; export clearances, none.

HIDES—Are quiet at former nominal quotations.

LEATHER—Sole is in very moderate demand within our previous range.

MOLASSES—There has been some inquiry for desirable lots to-day, and sales have been reported of 200 hhds. Barbados on private terms, and 80 hhds. Porto Rico at from 50c.@78c. ⅌ gallon. The stock in first hands consists of 9,431 hhds. Cuba, 5,524 hhds. Porto Rico and 3,118 hhds. English Islands. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@78c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@95c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon..............	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon.......	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon........	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon........	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon........	—@—	50c.@78c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon....	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon......	—@—	80c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—The very light stocks and advancing prices tend to check operations in this market. Spirits Turpentine has been scarce and firm at 43½c.@44c. ⅌ gallon for merchantable, the former rate for Southern packages, to arrive; sales 105 bbls.; no receipts and no exports. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine or in Tar. Resin has been quoted strong on a very scant supply, on the basis of $2 30@$2 35 for Strained to Good Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs., at which figures about 1,000 bbls. were placed. No. 2 was not available to any considerable extent; a lot of 60 bbls. was reported sold at $2 62½ ⅌ 280 lbs. The finer grades were also sparingly offered, and were in demand at full and buoyant rates. There were no receipts of Resin reported. The export clearances reached 2,161 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@44c., chiefly at 44c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 40@$3 65; Resin at $2 30@$10, ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $3 50@$3 75; Pitch at $2 75, ⅌ bbl.

OILS—A very moderate call has been noted for all kinds, including Crude Whale at $1 07½@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 72@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93½c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 45@$1 47½ ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The Vegetable market was never better supplied than at present, or at as low rates, producers having small margins left over expenses. Potatoes continue in full stock, and sell at prices below the cost of raising. We quote: Dyckman Potatoes, $1 12@$1 38; Jackson Whites, $1@$1 12; Monitor, 88c.@$1 12, ⅌ bbl. Onions, White, ⅌ bbl., $4@$4 50; Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl., $3@$3 50. Marrow Squash, ⅌ bbl., 75c.@$1. Turnips, ⅌ bbl., 50c.@75c. Long Island Bush Tomatoes, ⅌ crate, 75c.@$1. Long Island Cucumbers, ⅌ bbl., $1 25. Cabbages, ⅌ 100, $4@$6. Green Corn ⅌ 100, $1@$1 12.

POULTRY—Poultry continues in light supply, but with a dull trade prices are not as firm. We quote: *Live Poultry*—Fowls, ⅌ lb., 20c.@22c.; Turkeys, ⅌ lb., 21c.@22c.; Ducks, ⅌ pair, 75c.@$1; Geese, ⅌ pair, $2@$2 25; Spring Chickens, ⅌ lb., 22c.@24c.

PETROLEUM—A further improvement having been reported from Antwerp, there has been a more general call for Oil, to-day, and prices have favored sellers decidedly, on much reduced offerings. The demand has been mainly from export buyers, though to some extent on speculative account. Crude, in bulk, has been in good request, and quoted stronger, at from 17¼c.@17½c. ⅌ gallon, with sales reported since our last of some 2,500 bbls. Barreled Crude has been in demand at 23c., but has been generally held at 23½c. ⅌ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 1,100 bbls. arrived. No export clearances were reported. Refined Oil has been quite active, and a fraction dearer, closing buoyantly at about 32½c.@32¾c. for Standard White, here, and 32c.@32¼c. for do., at Philadelphia, August deliveries, ⅌ gallon. Sales have been reported here of 9,000 bbls. Standard White, for August, various deliveries within the month, at from 32½c.@32¾c., chiefly at 32½c.@32¾c.; 1,000 bbls. Prime White, prompt delivery, at 33c.; equal 1,500 bbls. Standard White, in bulk, part at 27c., and 7,500 bbls. Standard White, September and October deliveries, at 33c. ⅌ gallon, making the aggregate of the reported dealings here 19,500 bbls. Also, at Philadelphia, 14,500 bbls. Standard White, August, various deliveries, within the month, at 32c.@32¼c.; 3,500 bbls. do., September deliveries, first and last half, at 32½c.@32¾c., and 33c. respectively; 3,000 bbls. do., September and October delivery, at 33c.; 1,500 bbls. do., October to December delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33c.; 4,000 bbls. do., November and December delivery, at 32¾c.@33c. ⅌ gallon, making an aggregate of 28,500 bbls. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 1,376 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,900 bbls. The export clearances hence were 77,068 gallons by the bark *Stephen Opuich*, for Trieste; and 2,875 bbls. by the bark *Minerva*, for Antwerp. Standard White, in cases, has been in demand and quoted firm at from 37½c.@39c., with sales reported of 1,500 cases, and Prime White at 39c.@40c., ⅌ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., is in more request and quoted up to 10½c.@11c., ⅌ gallon; sales, 1,250 bbls. In cases it has been quoted up to 16¼c.@16½c. ⅌ gallon. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 95@$2, and for Refined $2 20@$2 25, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very light demand, but with a scant supply available, prices have been well supported. Sales have been reported since our last of 485 bbls., in lots, at $33 12@$33 37, closing at about $33 25 for New Mess; $33 for City Mess; $29 25@$30 50 for Prime Mess; $31 75@$32 for Thin Mess, and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cutmeats have been in fair demand at former prices; sales have been reported of 175 packages, at 14½c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16½c. for Smoked do.; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21½c.@22½c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been more sought after at rather firmer prices; sales 310 boxes Ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@17c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in better request, chiefly for export, at a further improvement in prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,675 tierces and bbls. at 17¼c.@20¼c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18½c.@18¾c. for City, and 20¼c.@20½c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery it has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller's option, August delivery, at 20½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is more active, at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 850 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull, including New Prime Mess at $18@$24; Indian Mess at $24@$30, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $25@$30 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls., in lots. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 12,875 packages, a large portion of which continues to be of Western stock, whose quality and color shows a great falling off from that of the earlier receipts. The demand has been good for selected parcels, while the bulk is dull and heavy, owing principally to its inferiority. State Butter continues in light supply and good demand, with sales of fancy stock at prices outside of our quotations. Butter in the dairy districts, where the finer qualities are made, is firmly held by the dairymen at rates that will not admit of placing the stock on this market, which causes a light stock and firm market. The future market for this crop of State Butter is the theme of much inquiry and speculation. But the development of facts are not yet sufficient to form a judgment of any value as a basis of action for the future, while the unremunerative character of the trade for the two past years causes the dealers to be unusually wary of attempting engagements. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb................	37c.@40c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb............	34c.@36c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	25c.@27c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	38c.@40c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.....	33c.@37c.
Western, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb...................	21c.@24c.
State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb...........	16c.@18c.

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 96,212 boxes, which we record as the heaviest ever placed on this market. The demand for export at the advance in rates, noted in our last report, has been full and active, with shipments in proportion to the receipts. Local and coastwise demand has also shown considerable improvement and at the close of the week's trade the market is well cleared of all desirable parcels. Factories in the country are now well bared of stock, and with the improved feeling among producers and capacity for holding stock, receipts at this point will probably be decreased largely for a period. Our quotations are unchanged, but we note sales of extra fancy stock at 16½c.@16¾c. as exceptional. The market closes with firmness.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ⅌ lb..........................	15½c.@16c.
Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb.................	14c.@15c.
Factories, common, ⅌ lb.....................	10c.@12c.
Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb.....................	7c.@11c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb....................	14c.@15½c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good....................	12½c.@13½c.

RICE—There has been a fair jobbing inquiry for Carolina, of which about 110 tierces have been placed at from $8 50@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Rangoon has been quiet, but unchanged in price, having been quoted at $7 75@$8, currency, free; $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon in first hands, 12,500 bags.

SEED—Calcutta Linseed has been in moderate demand at $2 12, gold, ⅌ bushel, at which some 3,000 bags have been placed, since our last.

SUGARS—The movement in Raw has been on a restricted scale, though buyers have not had any existing advantage as regards prices. Sales have been reported of 419 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 11¾c.@13½c.; and 400 boxes Havana at 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted rather weak at 11¼c.@11½c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¾c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13½c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¾c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. The movements in Raw Sugars, since the 1st inst., Messrs. C. AMANN & CO., sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Aug. 1, 1869....	131,715	153,763	118,007	1,309
Receipts, since Aug. 1.	7,309	996	31,447	....
Total.............	139,024	154,759	149,454	1,309
Sales, since Aug. 1....	11,189	13,535	....	192
Stock, Aug. 12, 1869...	127,835	141,224	149,454	1,117
Stock, Aug. 13, 1868...	107,023	57,274	61,065	114
Stock, Aug. 13, 1867...	73,153	53,476	35,016	....
Stock, Aug. 14, 1866...	87,884	77,639	103,541	59

TALLOW, &C.—The demand has been less urgent, and the market rather weak. Sales have been reported of 71,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12¼c., the latter an outside price; also, 34,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20¼c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Continues in fair demand at $1 12@$1 13 ⅌ gallon; sales 490 bbls.; receipts 519 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The reduced supply of room available and the increasing firmness in rate, operate against a free movement. For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton, by steam, at ¼d. ⅌ lb.; 22 bales Sea Island Cotton at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. by sail and 2s. 6d. by steam ⅌ bbl.; 7,300 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9¼d. ⅌ bushel; 100 bales Hops, by steam, at ¾d. ⅌ lb.; 1,200 tierces Lard, by steam, at 35s.@40s.; 2,000 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 300 boxes Bacon at 35s. ⅌ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, with 2,500 quarters Wheat, and a Netherland brig, with 1,800 quarters Wheat, at 6s. ⅌ quarter. For a port in the British Channel, an Italian brig, with 150 tons Oil Cake, at 20s. ⅌ ton. For direct Continental ports, a British ship, with 500 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, and a British bark, with 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Rio, a Dutch bark, with 3,000 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, Va., at $1, gold, ⅌ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
GREEN BUSHES. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ROBBERS and TOODLES. Leading character by Mr. Whalley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BROOKLYN RINK.
Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS. By Dodworth's Band.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

JEFF. DAVIS is at Glasgow.

RUSKIN has been elected to the Slade Art Professorship of Oxford.

An extract from a Madrid letter to the London *Times*, stating that Spain is in a deplorable condition, her treasury is empty, her people dissatisfied, and revolution imminent, is sent over the cable.

It is now announced, by a French Cable dispatch, that the case of Marshal NEIL is pronounced hopeless.

The difficulty between the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt will soon be at an end. The latter has received the letter from the former about which so much has been said, and does not seem to be very much displeased with its contents, for, the cable reports, he "will have no difficulty in making a satisfactory reply."

CUBA.

The latest mail advices received by the Cubans at Washington are to the 2d inst. These represent that the revolutionary armies had been victorious in everything they had undertaken, and that the Spanish forces were suffering, the volunteers uneasy, and the leaders in trouble. The Cubans held the principal points along the coast, and were in perfect communication with their friends in the United States. Only the recognition of their rights as belligerents by this Government was required to enable them to get entire possession of the island outside of Havana. General QUESADA's forces were closing on their opponents. Mail news by the steamship *Columbia* is to Aug. 7. By the courtesy of the Purser, our special correspondence came promptly to hand. The new Government loan is discussed in the letters received. The volunteers had offered their services to the Captain-General for the prompt suppression of the revolution as soon as the weather becomes favorable for military movements. Meetings had been held by the various organizations of the Movilizados, and the result of the deliberations was that all the volunteer troops that can be spared will proceed to the seat of war at once, and inaugurate a sharp and decisive campaign against the straggling Cubans. Meanwhile a battalion of colored militia had been dispatched to the front, whence no intelligence of important movements had lately been received.

GENERAL.

Mexican news, received from the capital, is dated July 29. Our correspondence, printed elsewhere, gives full details of the discovery of the latest conspiracy against the life of JUAREZ. The disturbed condition of the country led many persons to regard a disruption of the Republic as imminent. A severe engagement had taken place recently at San Cristobal las Casas, in the State of Cinapas, between the State troops and the insurgent Indians. Bankruptcies were becoming alarmingly frequent in Mexico.

The Susquehanna war is over. Yesterday General MCQUADE went to Binghamton and took possession of the road, as Superintendent on behalf of the State, directed the restoration of the property seized by the contending parties, ordered the men who formed the armies to work, announced his intention of running the road as a military road until the question of ownership was settled in the Courts, then took a special train and returned to Albany. The work of repairing the road is progressing rapidly, and business will be at once resumed.

The colored Conservatives of Virginia have issued a congratulatory address to the colored voters upon the result of the recent State election, and call upon them to organize political clubs to support WALKER, for the purpose, the address says, "of strengthening his hands in carrying out, in letter and spirit, the Reconstruction acts of Congress and the policy of the President, so far as they relate to Virginia." The signers style themselves earnest Republicans and firm believers in Republican principles.

The ship *Artisan*, from Boston for New-Orleans, got on Pulaski Reef on the 5th, and did not succeed in getting off until a hundred and fifty tons of granite, her cargo, had been thrown overboard and assistance had been rendered.

A child, 4 years old, was found clinging to a raft, and in an insensible condition, in the Delaware River yesterday morning. He had wandered from his home in Philadelphia, and had not been missed. He has been restored to his parents.

The Lehigh coal operators have decided to offer their men a sliding-scale based on the price of coal at Mauch Chunk, instead of the price in New-York, and to make the wages paid in April last a starting point. It is said that this step will probably lead to a suspension of work in the mines thereabout for some time to come.

A domestic named, LOUISA W. MINER, in the family of Dr. L. W. JENNERS, of Lowell, Mass., has been arrested on the charge of attempting to poison the entire family by putting arsenic in pies for the table.

The United States steamer *Tallapoosa*, from Washington, having on board General SHERMAN, Secretary ROBESON and Vice-Admiral PORTER, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, and passed up for Norfolk.

A Rev. Mr. HOOKER died in the pulpit, on Sunday last, in his own church at Larwell, Ind. The cause of his death was heart disease.

Marshal BARLOW appeared before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday afternoon and asked for an adjournment of the examination of PRATT, the alleged Texas murderer, now confined at Fort Schuyler, to enable him to consult with counsel in view of the conflict of jurisdiction between the Federal and State authorities concerning the prisoner. The case was subsequently adjourned until Monday.

An examination was commenced before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the manner in which Colonel PERCY B. SPEAR prepared his pay-rolls while acting as United States Weigher.

SING MUN and CHOY CHEW, Chinese merchants doing business in San Francisco, are now on a visit to this City for the purpose of studying the method of conducting mercantile transactions in the Eastern States. They will remain here about a week and will then visit Boston and Washington.

A meeting of the Humboldt Celebration Committee was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. KNAUTH, NACHOD & CO., No. 51 Broad-street, at which arrangements were made for the centennial anniversary, to take place on the 14th September.

In the Susquehanna Railroad war Judge BARNARD has issued an order setting aside all proceedings by Judge PECKHAM, and issued a peremptory writ for the arrest of PRUYN, RAMSEY and VAN VALKENBURG, the defendants.

Judge MCCUNN has extended the order of receivorship in the Fenian cases, so as to authorize THOMAS J. BARR the receiver to claim all money belonging to that fund wherever he can find it.

Judge BARNARD has dismissed the proceedings for abandonment in the Vreeland case.

During the week past there have been received 6,967 beef cattle, 73 milch cows, 3,096 calves, 26,626 sheep, and 20,143 swine. Prices of beef cattle are well maintained at 12c.@15c. ℔ ℔., net weight. A few only were sold between 15c.@16¼c. ℔ ℔. The milch cow market is steady and slow, with prices ranging from $50@$120 ℔ head. Calves are unchanged, with a fair demand for good ones at 9c.@11c. ℔ ℔., gross weight. Sheep are moderate at 5c.@6¾c. ℔ ℔., gross weight. Lambs are dull at 7¼c.@8¼c., live weight. Swine are steady at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔., live weight; dressed, 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔.

Can We Have a Legislature this Winter—An Oversight in the New Constitution.

An examination of the provisions of the new Constitution relating to the Legislature discloses an oversight, which may in certain contingencies create serious difficulty.

As our readers are aware, under our present Constitution, the Legislature is composed of one hundred and twenty-eight members of Assembly, who are elected annually by separate districts, and of thirty-two Senators, who are elected also by separate districts, but for two years.

The new Constitution proposes to change all this. It provides for one hundred and thirty-nine members of Assembly, who are to be chosen, not by separate districts, but by counties, and are to be apportioned among the counties of the State by the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution. The number of the Senators is not changed, but many of the Senate districts are altered and the Senators are to hold office for four years instead of two, those first elected in districts bearing odd numbers, to vacate their offices at the end of two years, so that only one-half of the Senate will go out of office at a time.

Now it was necessary for the Constitutional Convention to provide some time and mode of passing from the old Constitution to the new, if it should be adopted. We presume that when that question was before the Convention, there was no doubt in the minds of any of the members, but that their work would be passed upon by the people at an election to be held in 1868, that the Legislature which met last Winter would make the apportionment of members of Assembly among the different counties, and that everything would be clear for an election of a new Legislature this Fall under the new Constitution. Accordingly the new Constitution provides (article 3, section 7) that "the election of members of the Legislature shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November;", that "the first election shall be held in the year 1869," and that "the members of the Legislature who may be in office on the 1st day of January, 1869, shall hold their offices until and including the 31st day of December of that year, and no longer." It is out of these provisions that the difficulty, of which we speak, arises.

In the first place, it is plain that the "first election" cannot be held in the year 1869.

If there were nothing but that provision concerned, however, there would be no trouble, for it could be quietly ignored as an impossibility. But by the insertion of the year 1869 in the other clause which we have quoted, the Constitution is left without the necessary provision for the change from the old system to the new.

The result is that, though the members of the Legislature, who are now in office, will, if the new Constitution is adopted, cease to hold their offices at the end of this year, no special provision is made for those who are to be elected this Fall, and they, if they take their seats at all, will take them, we should suppose, to hold according to the terms of their election, in which case we can have no Senate elected according to the new Constitution until two years more have elapsed.

But if the Constitution is adopted, will the Legislature elected this Fall be a constitutional body? The new Constitution will be in force in that case from the first of January next, and we shall have then an Assembly of one hundred and twenty-eight members chosen by districts under a Constitution which declares that "the Assembly shall consist of one hundred and thirty-nine members who shall be chosen by counties," and a Senate chosen for two years from certain districts under a Constitution which declares that the term of office of Senators shall be four years, and that the districts shall be differently constituted. Will not that tend to throw a doubt upon legislation for the next two years, out of which much litigation may spring? And yet we must have a Legislature to make the apportionment of the members of Assembly among the counties before an Assembly under the new Constitution can be elected.

We see but one way of getting out of the difficulty. If the Constitution shall be adopted at the November election, the Governor could at once convoke the present Legislature, who could make the necessary apportionment of members of Assembly and adjourn. The Legislature elected at the same election not being constitutionally formed, could be suffered to pass away without coming together at all, and in November, 1870, an election could be called under the new Constitution, and a Legislature would then be chosen whose legal existence would be free from doubt. The result of this process would be that we should have no meeting of the Legislature next year. Unless there should be a great improvement in the character of the men to be elected this Fall, perhaps the people would bear such a dispensation with composure.

Survey of the Upper Waters of the Arkansas River.

As yet no map of this tributary of the Mississippi exists in the archives of the Government. Measures have been taken, however which promise soon to supply this deficiency. A survey of the upper waters of the Arkansas has just been completed under the orders of our Government, by Mr. S. P. ABERT, son of the late Colonel J. J. ABERT, for many years Chief of the Topographical Engineers. Colonel S. T. ABERT is known in connection with the important and delicate duties of the Union armies, East and West, during the war; with the survey of the Magdalena River for the Government of Venezuela; with the survey of the New River Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, concerning which he made an able report, and with the survey of the Illinois River under General WILSON, all works which have increased his reputation, and given him high rank in his profession. In Mr. ABERT's report on the Illinois River, he demonstrates the practicability of such an improvement of that water course at an expense of about two-thirds less than the original cost of the Erie Canal, as would render it navigable at all stages of water by vessels of the heaviest draught now in use on the Northwestern rivers. Mr. ABERT's survey of the Arkansas River was completed on the 30th of June. It covers a distance of about three hundred miles. Both banks were accurately chained and the topography sketched. All the lines were referred to the true meridian; the river was carefully sounded, and the shoals minutely examined, so far as the states of the water would permit; gauge rods were established for the purpose of reducing the soundings to the water observed during the survey, and also for the purpose of determining the average navigable condition of the river. In the course of his survey information of the geology and resources of the valley, and new facts relating to river hydraulics, were carefully noted. We give below the table of distances under this survey, which necessarily differs from the distances run by steamers, which at low water cross from side to side in order to follow the channel:

DISTANCES FROM FORT GIBSON TO FORT SMITH.

	Miles.
From Fort Gibson to forks of river	2½
From Fort Gibson to Rabbit Ford	5
From Fort Gibson to Frozen Rocks	6
From Fort Gibson to Bayou Cordry	9
From Fort Gibson to Brewer Creek	14
From Fort Gibson to Spring Creek	18
From Fort Gibson to Hildebrant's	22¼
From Fort Gibson to Greenleaf Creek	26
From Fort Gibson to Salt Lick	28
From Fort Gibson to Webber's Falls	34
From Fort Gibson to Illinois River	35¾
From Fort Gibson to Canadian River	39½
From Fort Gibson to Jack Brown's	43½
From Fort Gibson to Pleasant Bluff	46
From Fort Gibson to Vienne	48½
From Fort Gibson to Beaver Point	51¼
From Fort Gibson to Salisas Creek	55½
From Fort Gibson to Applegate's	58
From Fort Gibson to Sans Bois River	59¼
From Fort Gibson to Black Rocks	60
From Fort Gibson to Cachi Creek	74
From Fort Gibson to Holt's	77¾
From Fort Gibson to Fort Coffee	80
From Fort Gibson to Wilson's Rock	81¼
From Fort Gibson to Fort Smith	95½

DISTANCES FROM FORT SMITH TO LITTLE ROCK.

	Miles.
From Fort Smith to Van Buren	7½
From Fort Smith to Flat Rock Creek	13¼
From Fort Smith to Mazzard Creek	15
From Fort Smith to Vache Grass Creek	18¾
From Fort Smith to Burrow's Landing	22¼
From Fort Smith to Arbuckle's Island	27
From Fort Smith to Frog Bayou	29
From Fort Smith to Big Creek	32
From Fort Smith to Mulberry Island	35
From Fort Smith to Mulberry Creek	35½
From Fort Smith to White Oak Shoals	40½
From Fort Smith to Pine Hollow	41
From Fort Smith to Gaskin's Shoals	42
From Fort Smith to Ozark	50¾
From Fort Smith to Sycamore Island	54
From Fort Smith to Rossville	59
From Fort Smith to Horse Head Creek	71
From Fort Smith to Cedar Bottom	71½
From Fort Smith to Morrison's Bluff	75
From Fort Smith to Spadra Bluff	77½
From Fort Smith to Pittsburg Landing	83
From Fort Smith to Shoal Creek	88
From Fort Smith to Big Piney	93
From Fort Smith to Illinois Bayou	101
From Fort Smith to Dardanelle	107
From Fort Smith to Hog Thief Bend	117
From Fort Smith to Galla Rock	124
From Fort Smith to Petit Jane Creek	126
From Fort Smith to Swallow Bar	135
From Fort Smith to Goose Island	136
From Fort Smith to Lewisburg	140
From Fort Smith to Portland	151
From Fort Smith to Caledonia	156
From Fort Smith to Head Evans' Bar	159
From Fort Smith to Hamilton's Mill	167
From Fort Smith to Benedict's Landing	170
From Fort Smith to Palarm Bayou	179
From Fort Smith to Natural Steps	181
From Fort Smith to Rector's Island	184
From Fort Smith to Lower Mamelle Creek	187
From Fort Smith to Belcher's Landing	188
From Fort Smith to Little Rock	194

It is said that the coal companies of Syracuse refuse to sell more than one ton of coal to a customer at a time. The people of Syracuse and every other city would do well to refuse to *buy* more than one ton of coal at a time. We know of some consumers to whom the difference between $6 and $10 a ton is trifling, who have not allowed their coal dealers this year to furnish them, according to their custom at this season, with the Winter's supply. They have put their refusal on the ground of the common benefit. Coal cannot well be higher, and if all agreed to use as little, and lay in as little stock as possible, the monopolists might be made to suffer.

The Blackfeet attacked, last Sunday, an ox train on Eagle Creek, twenty miles from Camp Cook, Montana, and the men rolled out the goods, piled them into a breastwork, and fought the redskins till relieved by another train. The Indians killed one man, wounded one, and shot twenty head of cattle, losing some of their own warriors in the skirmish. Such is the pith of Helena tidings, and we are sorry to hear of new ravages in that region. The Blackfeet as a tribe number about 7,500, with less than 2,000 warriors fit to take the field. This present seems to have been a good-sized party. The Blackfeet have been many times, of late years, banded in hostilities with their neighbors, the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arickarees, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Assiniboines and Gros Ventres, and their *status* has always been a matter of more or less doubt. We remember, a year or more ago, having received Fort Sedgwick advices of "11,000 Blackfeet camped in and around Gallatin Valley, Montana," with hostile intent. We remarked at the time that as there were but about 7,500 Blackfeet, squaw, soldier and papoose in existence, you could hardly make up 11,000 Blackfeet in camp—even if you threw the colored cavalry in. But it was a vivid instance of the insecurity that is felt regarding them. They outnumber the Cheyennes three to one, and in turn are outnumbered by the Sioux more than three to one. We shall take the Eagle Creek affair, for the present, to be merely the raid of a single band rather than evidence of a general war by the Blackfeet tribe.

Borrowing Trouble.

A very learned but rather nervous man, by the name of MALTHUS, once wrote a book to show that, at the rate the population of the world was multiplying, we should soon be obliged to eat each other for the want of something better to eat; that the world could not produce food enough to support its inhabitants. People, however, became reassured somehow upon that subject and did not discontinue their old habit of multiplying and replenishing the earth. So, not long ago, it was apprehended that at no distant time we should be completely deluged by the pauper population of Ireland, and our country rendered intolerable as a residence for nice people. Just as we were getting to regard that road to ruin as a pretty long one, our nerves are tried with the menaced inundation of the country by the refuse population of China.

It may be a comfort to those who are disturbed by these apprehensions, and whose faith in the Divine Government has become unsettled, to know that the laws of emigration are very much like the laws which regulate any other kind of commerce, and that the demand and the supply of labor will always bear a certain and regular proportion to each other. Evidence of this pertinent to our present purpose is just presented by the English Commissioners of Emigration in their report for the year 1868. They represent that the relative emigration from the United Kingdom has been rapidly falling off, while its apparent magnitude has only been kept up by the hordes of foreigners, Germans, Danes, Swedes, &c., who land at Hull and proceed by railroad to Liverpool on their way to America. The Irish emigration, they state, has fallen from 116,391 in 1863 to 64,965 in 1868, or nearly fifty per cent. The decrease the Commissioners represent to be due, and no doubt correctly, to the gradually improving material condition of the people of Ireland. Emigration has rid the country of many unproductive consumers; it has reduced to a considerable extent the competition for labor by reducing the amount of it, while a more beneficent system of home legislation has tended otherwise to render their country more attractive to them. So we see that the most pronounced tendency to migration that was ever known, that which has prevailed in Ireland for some years, is subject to the same general laws as every other kind of commerce, and is gradually curing itself. May we not expect that the emigration from China will be just as submissive to the same great laws, and that by the time we have enough of them, they, like the Irish, will have had enough of us.

The Secretary of War has just issued a general order charging upon the army the practice of drawing pay twice for the same period of service, and "under circumstances which precluded the supposition of inadvertance or mistake." This is a very grave charge to bring against a body of gentlemen who, by virtue of their rank and profession, have undisputed access to the best society in every quarter of the world.

We are unwilling to presume, even in the face of the very unreserved and unguarded language of this order, that the practice complained of can be very general, or can have infected any considerable portion of the body to whom it is addressed. Would it not have been as well for the Secretary of War to have proceeded against this class of delinquents with a little more delicacy? If cases of theft or any other vulgar vice had been detected in the army, it would hardly have occurred to the Secretary to have issued a general order against thieving, for he would not wish to have conveyed to the world the idea that the practice of thieving was general or at all common among his officers. And yet it is difficult to distinguish between thieving and drawing double pay, and we do not well see how an order of this kind can fail to wound the sensibility, pride and self-respect of every officer to whom it applies. If the army is infested with men capable of drawing double pay, they should be detected, convicted and disgraced. Is it worth while to degrade the whole army for the purpose of reaching what we are persuaded must be a rare and exceptional crime?

The Democracy of Ohio have nominated GEORGE H. PENDLETON, Esq., as their candidate for Governor, in place of ROSECRANS, who could not afford to run. The facility with which the Buckeye Democracy can transfer their affections from one of the bravest of our Union soldiers to one of the best friends of their Confederate enemies, shows at least that ROSECRANS has made, politically, a fortunate escape. We should be sorry to believe that he has so changed since the battle of Stone River as to answer the purposes of a party that could support PENDLETON for any public office. The change certainly has not occurred in the party.

Nor can we congratulate Mr. PENDLETON upon his nomination. It is hard to be made the make-shift of one's party; it is hard, after having been thought worthy of running for the Presidency, to be called to the rescue of his party as a candidate for Governor; it is still harder to have a personal defeat in his own State, which we suppose is impending, to rise in judgment against him at the next Presidential Convention. However, anything is better for a political aspirant, it is said, than oblivion, and this step will secure to him, for a few months, at least, a fair share of notoriety. It will then be Mr. PENDLETON's turn, we suspect, to take his place once more in the ranks. As an officer he will then be incurably unavailable.

St. Domingo in London for Money.

The London *Times* informs us that proposals have been issued by Messrs. PETER LAWSON & SON, of London and Edinburgh, for a six per cent. loan of £757,700 for the Republic of St. Domingo at the price of seventy, redeemable at par in twenty-five years by an accumulative sinking fund. The loan is specially secured by an hypothecation of the Customs' dues, and by the royalties on the guano deposits of the Island of Alta Vela, for the working of which, together with the mines and minerals of the Bay of Samana, an exclusive contract has been granted to Messrs. LAWSON.

If this be true we judge that the negotiations commenced by Mr. SEWARD for the purchase of the Bay of Samana have fallen through. This is to be regretted for there is no finer harbor in the West Indies than the Bay of Samana, and unless all the traditions of the island are false, the mineral wealth of the region lying around that bay is of incalculable value.

It seems as though Messrs. LAWSON & SON could hardly afford to offer the Government of St. Domingo more acceptable terms than the Government of the United States could offer for such a property, or the enjoyment of it.

The revolutionists of Cuba have counted upon the embarrassing condition of the Spanish exchequer as one of their most important allies, but our Havana correspondent informs us, in his letter published to-day, that the war is not carried on by Spain with funds furnished from home or by the Spanish Government. Referring to the new six-million loan asked for by the Spanish authorities, and just taken by the Bank of Havana, our correspondent states that this money was loaned by the bank exclusively on the security of the estates of revolutionary Cubans to be confiscated, thus practically quartering their army upon the enemy. The security is none of the best, but it answers the purpose. The bank itself has long ago loaned to the Government not only its capital but all the securities and the funds of depositors, its credit and whatever could be converted into funds, replacing them with I O U'S of the island, not guaranteed by Spain but the Colonial Treasury, an institution long ago bankrupt, and deeply indebted to the bank. This state of things cannot last long.

The island is being rapidly flooded with paper constantly diminishing in value, and the effects on business and trade must soon prove serious. The worst feature of this system of raising money, however, is that it is laying the foundation for a terrible system of reprisals in case the revolutionists succeed.

The San Francisco militia are evidently behind the age. Four companies of them have been mustered out of the service for disobeying orders to parade as escort, they alleging, as an excuse, that colored men were to form part of the procession escorted. These holiday soldiers forget that "the colored troops fought nobly" during the late war; and that, very likely, is more than they did themselves.

In his Nashville speech, the other night, Governor SENTER remarked that "the wisdom of age should temper Young America, which was striding along like an Arab courser." The same idea is struck out by the poet HOLMES, in some couplets written many years ago:

> If the wild filly Progress thou wouldst ride,
> Keep young companions ever by thy side;
> But wouldst thou mount the staunch old mare Success,
> Go with thy elders, though they please thee less.

CANADA.

The City of Quebec and its Surroundings—Its Picturesque Appearance, and How it Strikes a Stranger—Taxation—Dullness of Trade—Commercial Statistics.

From Our Special Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1869.

This quaint old city, with its narrow and crooked streets and its antique architecture, presents a striking contrast with the newer cities of the United States. The contracted space into which the upper town is crowded, not exceeding three-fourths of a mile square, has compelled the utmost economy of room. The streets are generally very narrow, especially upon the ascent of the hill, and they rise one above the other. The lots are shallow until the plateau is reached. Here there is more ground, but not much opportunity for expansion except into the upper air, and few are ambitious of ascending the regions of cold, except some ambitious landlords, who exalt their stories. The most of the houses range from one and a half to three stories. This modest height proceeds not only from the attachment to antique fashions which prevails among the Canadians, but also from the necessities of a cold climate. The hyperborean blasts striking against this hill from every quarter must fall with fearful power, and old King Frost is a strong enemy. Most of the windows are provided with double sashes, one upon the outside and the other upon the inside of the frame. The doors are also double. The ascent from the street to the first story is entirely within the building. At the head of these steps is the door, while at the entrance is the street door, which is usually taken off during the Summer. Some houses are provided with double doors at the street entrance, one upon each side of the door-frame. The houses all have the air of provision against cold, and look as though the people expected to live mostly within doors. This is needful, from the fact of there being severe Winter weather the most of the year, and often during the intense cold the thermometer goes down forty degrees below zero.

The provision of fuel for a population of 70,000 concentrated in this city is a point of grave consideration. Said a policeman, pointing to a humble two-story house: "Every house like that requires twenty cords of wood a year, and every family occupying two or three rooms must have five cords." At present the immense forests of Lower Canada, portions of which are contiguous to the city, and, near the river, supply this needful article at a cheap rate. But what influence the growth of population throughout the country, and the presence of large and growing cities may have upon the supply of this necessary article, are serious economical questions. Either coal or peat must be substituted, or there must come a time when fuel will become too dear for the poor to obtain, and hence the increase of population in these northern regions be limited.

The city is situated at the intersection of the St. Charles with the St. Lawrence, upon the point where the high northern bank of the latter descends to the former. The upper town is surrounded by a wall running upon the face of this bank. This wall, with its gates and fortifications, transports one in imagination to Europe in Mediæval times. The narrow space between the hill and the rivers is occupied by the lower town. The character of this has been very much improved of late years. Several destructive fires swept away a large portion of the small frame houses which filled it, and in their place have risen respectable and substantial stone and brick buildings. West of the St. John's gate the city is extending with considerable rapidity.

The villages and towns in the vicinity are growing with a vigor which is unprecedented. The town of Levis, occupying the high land on the south side of the river, is rapidly increasing. This includes the villages of St. Joseph, South Quebec and Liverpool, and numbers a population of about 15,000. The Government is erecting three large fortifications upon commanding points within the town, and three regiments of troops are at present encamped within it. Two ferries connect it with the city. The Isle of Orleans to the east presents a beautiful and inviting appearance. Beauport, whose rows of cottages line the highway like strings of beads, stretching away east to the Falls of Montmorenci, and for miles beyond, furnishes a pleasant drive to all visitors, and is growing. The village presents an unique aspect, growing out of the custom of the inhabitants, dividing up their farms among their children, so that they every one front upon this single road. Hence this is a continuous village, while the farms are narrow and long, reaching a mile and more to the river. The thriving village of Charlevoix, with its neat and conspicuous church, is a prominent object.

Near by is the growing village of Loret, too, long known as the home of a remnant of a tribe of Indians. They are nearly lost by intermixture with the French, yet preserve their separate social existence. Their Chief is very courteous to strangers, and takes great pride in showing them the medals and other presents he has received from Queen VICTORIA, LOUIS NAPOLEON, and other dignitaries. These places are all growing from the influx of population from the city.

The citizens are complaining strongly that many of their merchants and most prosperous people are removing from the city, and transact their business mainly through a small office and thus avoid almost entirely the heavy burden of taxation which presses upon their fellows, while they reap all the advantages which are created at the expense of the city residents. The result of inquiries respecting taxes greatly surprised us. These are levied upon incomes, rentals, &c., and not as with us upon valuation. Besides, there are specific taxes for water rents. Water has been recently introduced into the city and at great cost, because of the distance from which the supply is obtained, nearly six miles off, and because excavations had to be made through the solid rock in order to introduce the pipes through the streets. The Fire Department has recently been reorganized by procuring steam-engines, and also by the introduction of a telegraph to communicate fire alarms. These and some other special improvements have increased the city taxes so that they range from ten to fifteen per cent. If the fathers of this city keep on in this good work and take an occasional lesson from the Aldermen at Gotham, they will at length be able to introduce this into the dignified commonwealth of tax-ridden cities.

There is a general complaint here of the dullness of trade. This is produced by various causes—the removal of the capital to Ottowa; the non-residence of many of their largest business men, especially those in the lumber trade, many of whom spend the princely fortunes they make here entirely in England; the large immigration through this port, being mostly ticketed through directly to Upper Canada and the Western States, and the failure of the shipbuilding interests. The latter is owing to the introduction of a composite style of construction—combining iron and wood in certain parts of the vessel. The underwriters require this, and it has transferred the large amount of shipbuilding which used to be done at this port to Scotland. This place enjoys great advantages for this work in the abundance of timber and the cheapness of labor. The wages of shipcarpenters range here from 60 cents to $1 12½ per day. It would seem impossible for American shipbuilders, who are paying $4 per day, to compete with such labor.

Through the kindness of J. W. DUNSCOMB, Esq., the Collector of the Port, I have obtained the following statistics:

The number of vessels inward bound arriving at the port during the year ending June 30, 1869, was 962, with a tonnage of 640,087 tons, and carrying 19,200 men. The outward-bound vessels for the same period numbered 1,090, with a tonnage of 728,697 tons, and carrying 21,000 men. The value of the imports for the same period was $6,142,474, of which $4,500,000 were from Great Britain. The value of the exports reached $9,699,537, of which $7,685,667 were the productions of the forests, the greater portion of which were sent to Great Britain. Of the imports a little over $5,000,000 were for home consumption.

These official statements show that although trade may not be as lively here as the people might desire, what there is exhibits a balance on the right side of the ledger. Three and a half millions in favor of the Dominion is vastly better than even a hundredth part of that sum against it. The number of immigrants arriving at this port from April 28 to Aug. 8, 1869, was 34,000, of which about three-fifths went directly through to the Western States; the most of the remainder to the Province of Ontario. The major part of the Western immigrants are Scandinavians, who find this the shortest and most natural route to their El Dorado in Wisconsin and Minnesota west of Milwaukee.

There are six banks here, having a capital of about $18,000,000.

The *Chronicle*, the largest daily paper in the English language, has thrown down the gauntlet and is agitating most earnestly the question of independence. It is needless to say that the French people here will favor the movement.

Among the institutions here are the Laval University, founded by the French missionaries in 1634, and known as Quebec Seminary till 1852, when it received a university charter. It has Faculties of Law, Medicine, Divinity and the Arts. The latter department contains about two hundred students. Monin College, under the care of the Scotch Presbyterians, is a branch of McGill University, at Montreal. The President is Rev. JOHN COOK, D. D. It was named after Dr. MONIN, a citizen of Quebec, who left it about $13,000. The College has a respectable building and about twenty students. In this building is placed the library of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, containing many valuable historical works. The number of members is about one hundred and fifty. The Institute Canadian has a reading-room and several thousand volumes of valuable historical books in French, many of which were donated by the Emperor NAPOLEON.

TEMPUS.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

Annual Commencement—Secret Society Celebrations—Alumni Anniversary—Graduation and Conferment of Degrees—Closing Ceremonies.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869.

The annual festivities of Middlebury College are being held during the present week and have attracted some of the older graduates and friends of the institution. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by President KITCHEL, on Sunday afternoon, in the Congregational Church. The subject of discourse was "The immortal lives of good and bad men," founded on Proverbs x, 7. After a clear and interesting discussion illustrating the subject in a striking manner, the venerable speaker made an appropriate application to the graduates, appealing to their noble ambition and higher aspirations, as educated men capable of wielding great influence. The closing sentence of the address deserves to be embalmed in the memory of all young persons: "To serve God and your fellowmen, that you shall live forever in good work done for all time, and have welcome and honor in the life everlasting." The occasion attracted a large audience, many of whom came from the surrounding towns.

On Tuesday the anniversary of the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society was held. The address was delivered by Professor J. L. DIMAN, of Brown University. His theme was "The Best Course of College Education." The speaker is a man of high culture and his thoughts were the result of careful study and observation, and secured the deep attention of the audience. The anniversary of the Philadelphian, the religious society of the College, was held on Tuesday afternoon. The Society was addressed by Rev. G. N. BOARDMAN, D. D., of Binghamton, N. Y. The speaker discussed the possibility of adopting such views of religion as may obviate all the objections made to Christianity. The declamations by the contestants for the Parkerian Prizes occupied the evening. Among the Freshmen, the first prize was awarded to Mr. E. L. WALKER, of Middlebury, and the second prize to Mr. W. R. PAGE, of Rutland. Among the Sophomores, the first prize was awarded to W. W. THOMPSON, of Potsdam, N. Y., and the second prize to G. P. HAWLEY, of the same place. The first gentleman also received an extra prize of $20, founded by Hon. C. F. HURLBURN, of Brasher Falls, N. Y.

At the meeting of the Alumni Wednesday morning, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected, viz.; President, J. W. STEWART, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. G. N. Boardman, D. D., Walter C. Danton and William H. Walker; Recording Secretary, James M. Slade, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Rufus Wainwright; Treasurer, Emerson R. Wright; Orator, Andrew E. Rankin; Poet, Rev. C. D. Noble.

The following Necrological report was read:

NECROLOGY OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE 1868-'69.

Class of 1805.—Rev. DANIEL HALL, died 11th December, 1868, in Troy, N. Y., aged 81 years.

Class of 1807.—Judge STEPHEN BOYCE, died 11th November, 1868, in East Berkshire, Vt., aged 83 years.

Class of 1812.—Friend MABEL HALL, M. D., died 6th August, 1868, aged 81 years.

Class of 1813.—JUNIUS H. HATCH, died in Buffalo, N. Y., aged nearly 80 years.

Class of 1819.—Rev. ISAAC RICHMOND BARBOUR, died 20th February, 1869, in Galesburg, Ill., aged 75 years.

Class of 1822.—ROSWELL MARTIN FIELD, died July, 1869, in St. Louis, Mo.

Class of 1824.—Rev. RALDEN ALEXANDER WATKINS, died 22d August, 1868, at Turna Junction, Ill., aged 69 years.

Class of 1828.—Rev. SENDOL BARNES MUNGER, died in Bombay, India, July 23, 1868, aged [illegible] years.

Class of 1828.—JOHN JASON OWEN, D. D., LL.D., died April 18, 1869, in New-York City, aged [illegible] years.

Class of 1835.—R. JAMES D. MOORE, died 17th January, 1869, in Hartford, Conn.

Class of 1836.—AARON HENRY BIGELOW, died 24th May, 1869, in Kosciusco County, Ind., aged 59 years.

Class of 1845.—EDWARD MERRILL, M. D., died June 19, 1869, in Waco, Texas, aged 46 years.

Class of 1848.—DAVIS JEFFERSON RICH, died Feb. 16, 1869, in Raleigh, N. C., aged 42 years.

The anniversary of the Alumni was celebrated by an address delivered by Rev. JONATHAN BLANCHARD, D. D., President of Wheaton College, Illinois. After alluding to the various disparaging statements made in regard to New-England, the speaker expressed his unabated affection for her rocks and hills, and proceeded to inquire into and analyze the principles of its first settlers, whom he regarded as the founders of our nation. As BOTTA said, the Puritans were Protestants protesting against Protestantism. The speaker traced the rise of Puritanism, both political and religious, and said that it sprang out of rejection of the liturgical and hierarchical systems of the day as "idolatrous gear." They demanded that all that was not enjoined in the Scriptures should be considered unlawful both in government and worship. He contended that the fathers of New-England had only begun the work which should be carried on to its legitimate results in regard to Romanism, Masonary, all secret brotherhoods, and every system which invented religion, and thus stood between the soul and Christ the only door. He spoke in terms of reprobation of the course of the Romanists respecting our public schools, first driving out the Bible and sometimes even the Lord's prayer, then deprecating them as infidel schools, to which they could not send their children, and then demanding a proportion of the school fund. The speaker depicted the danger threatening our institutions, when from the intermixture of all religions and no religions, oaths and property would be rendered uncertain, and seemed to counsel the ascertainment of the true religion and its enforcement upon all dissenters.

The poem was delivered by Rev. S. L. BLAKE, of Concord, N. H. It contained many pleasant thoughts and passages, and paid a passing tribute to Professor J. J. OWEN, D. D.

The Alumni dinner was spread by mine host, Mr. DARWIN RIDER, in the rooms of the Addison House. After the appetite had been satisfied, Hon. J. W. STEWART, who presided, introduced the *post-prandial* exercises. He was followed in jocose remarks by EDWARD J. PHELPS, Esq., of Burlington. Rev. EDWIN HALL, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary, said he graduated forty-seven years ago, and described the interest with which he regarded the Professors and senior students, and some of the corporators; and declared his conviction that this was the place to make a college, which he had proved by statistics, that, in proportion to numbers, Middlebury has three times as many distinguished men as Yale.

Judge BATTELL repeated a poem.

Major HIGLEY, of the class of 1858, spoke of his interest in Alma Mater.

Rev. Dr. BLANCHARD said, as he looked

around him, the memory of former associations came over him like the perfume of flowers. Speaking of the proposition to elect Judges in Vermont, he said the whole tendency of the age is toward the vesting of power in the hands of the people—both in the State and the Church. All the Christian sects are tending toward unity.

Judge Hurlburn said he always had confidence that a graduate of Middlebury would do his duty. He never knew a graduate of this College in the criminal box.

Mr. Scott thought that the College should have young blood admitted to give it life.

Rev. Mr. Hurlburn thought that the College was deeply rooted in the hearts of the churches, and that something should be done to advance its interests.

Mr. Slade related many incidents of college life, and read a greeting from General Sherman to the authorities of Middlebury College. An acknowledgment and response, to be sent through the President, was adopted.

Robert L. Cook, Esq., said he was the first son of the first graduate of the College. The speaker alluded in strong terms of commendation to the late Dr. Owen. John G. Saxe, Esq., President Kitchell and Joshua Bates, Esq., made brief closing addresses.

To-day the Commencement exercises, in which the public take the principal interest, have been held. The exercises attracted a large number of the residents of Addison County, to whom the Commencement of this College has always been a holiday. The usual procession was formed in the College Campus, and accompanied by Hall's Band of Boston, moved to the church. The orations of the Graduating Class were delivered in the following order to a large audience, who gave respectful attention:

Oratio Salutatoria, Wm. J. Gilbert, Dorset.
Oration, "Angels in Prison," H. S. Baker, Danby.
Oration, "Conditions of Thought," A. Carr, Middlebury.
Oration, "Strife the Parent of Progress," Frank Church, Massena, N. Y.
Oration, "Charlotte Corday," O. A. Douglass, Potsdam, N. Y.
Philosophical Oration, "What is Genius?" M. E. Cady, Middlebury.
Oration, "The Critic," R. C. Flagg, Castleton.
Oration, "Usury Laws," E. W. Howe, Braintree, Mass.
Oration, "Labor," E. E. Sheldon, Willsboro, N. Y.
Oration, "Mystery as a Condition of Worship," H. P. Nichols, Sudbury.
Oration, "The Marking System," H. J. Parker, Danville, P. Q.
Poem, "Only the Present," F. D. Mussey, Middlebury.
Oration, "Proper Object of Study," C. F. Stone, Pawlett.
Oration, "Across the Continent," H. F. White, Washington, D. C.
Valedictory, "Perils of Metaphysical Studies," W. J. Bradshaw, Crown Point, N. Y.
Master's Oration, E. J. Ranslow.

The Corporation Dinner was spread by mine host of the Addison, and was partaken of by a large number of guests. Pleasant and animated speeches were delivered after the removal of the cloth. This pleasant feast, with the President's levee last evening, which was largely attended, were pleasant reunions, which will live long in the memories of the sons of Middleburg.

The following degrees were conferred, viz.: That of A. B. upon the fifteen members of the Graduating Class; A. M. in Course upon David H. Adams, Class of 1860; S. W. Segur, Class of 1859; G. H. Knight, Class of 1859; E. J. Ranslow, Class of 1866.

Honorary A. M.—Rev. Jos. B. Sylvester, Schuylerville, N. Y.; Geo. W. Crouch, Esq., Tecumseh, Mich.; Joseph Morrison, M. D.; L. F. Benton, Bristol, Vt.; W. Walworth Dowd, North Granville, N. Y.

D. D.—Rev. John Spaulding, New-York; Rev. Jeremiah E. Rankin, Charlestown, Mass.

LL.D.—Hon. George F. Edmonds, United States Senate. Otter.

LADY DUFF GORDON.

M. Prevost Paradol furnishes to the *Journal des Débats* the following graceful sketch of Lady Duff Gordon, known personally to many Americans who have visited the East, and familiar to all by published letters on Egypt and the Cape of Good Hope:

"The English newspapers announce the decease of a distinguished person whom many tourists through Egypt hold in pleasant and grateful recollection. For ourselves, we shall never forget the delight we experienced when we met Lady Duff Gordon among the ruins of Thebes, in that small village of Luxor, whose guardian angel she was. Hers was a strange destiny. Young, beautiful, in the seeming enjoyment of flourishing health, symptoms of phthisis suddenly fastened upon her with such violence that death appeared to be near at hand. Long sea voyages were suggested as a supreme remedy. She went first to the Cape of Good Hope, where she endeavored to take up her permanent abode. But she soon exchanged her place of exile for Upper Egypt, and made a dwelling in Luxor, once tenanted by the French engineers who bore the obelisk to France, her abode. The absolute dryness of the climate, and the unaltered purity of the sky, arrested the progress of the malady, and secured for Lady Gordon a considerable and unforeseen prolongation of life. But solely on condition of shunning the climate of Europe; and a voyage to Cairo even was not to be made with impunity.

Lady Gordon had accepted without reservation this new mode of life, and she asserted the superiority of her mind by her strong resolve. Instead of remaining with fixed eyes upon England, and languishing in the indolence of exile, she learned Arabic, took an interest in her surroundings, and became the countrywoman of the docile and kindly people who know so little of Europe, and of whom, too, so little is known. Lady Gordon was not only popular in and about Luxor because of her good deeds; she did more than help the poor; she dwelt with them, occupied herself with their affairs, and protected them, when necessary, from the abuses of the Government. Thus she won the hearts of the whole people. The Mussulman Judge and the Mussulman priest were at her home almost every night; a continual exchange of useful ideas and good thoughts was maintained; she acquired of them a knowledge of Egypt, made them acquainted with Europe in the best of her ability, and encouraged them to a recourse to toleration and justice.

This great and peculiar manner of submission to illness and estrangement—this manner of reaping from both all possible good for others and for one's self—had gotten for Lady Gordon the respect and sympathy of all who had the honor of her acquaintance; these sentiments became those of the public when the printing of her correspondence proclaimed her name in England. Her *Letters from the Cape* had already been perused with interest, when, in 1865, were sent forth her *Letters from Egypt*, the success of which was more complete still. The two volumes are a durable testimony to the life of Lady Gordon, and give evidence of the high order of her mind and of her nobleness of heart. She has left a useful example to all Europeans who may be compelled to live in the East, and who but too often know not how to employ their time. Ill, separated from dear ones and native land, dead before death came, one might say, so far as Europe and the civilized world were concerned, Lady Gordon has shown us what use can be made, with intellect and courage, of those weaknesses and trials in appearance best fitted to overwhelm."

MEXICO.

The Late Conspiracy—Arrest of Conspirators—Expected Dismemberment of the Republic—Severe Engagements—Proclamation of the Governor of Chiapas—The War of Races Commenced—Tuxpan—San Luis Potosi—Business Failures and General Stagnation—Miscellaneous, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mexico, Thursday, July 29, 1869.

The surprise created by the providential escape of Juarez from the Texcoco disaster has hardly had time to subside when suddenly it is followed by a greater one, to which is added a natural feeling of horror at the discovery of the conspiracy having for its object the assassination of the President. Again has fortune smiled on her Mexican favorite, and again have the machinations of the enemies of Juarez ended in disaster to themselves. I wrote you in my last that a terrible state of affairs would have been inaugurated in the event of Juarez's death; and how true that conclusion would have proved has been amply borne out by the circumstances attending the discovery of the recent nefarious conspiracy. The doom of disruption, which seems to hang persistently over Mexico, has been delayed for awhile by the preservation of the Juarez administration. The Opposition ceasing to offer any longer an open or systematic hostility to the Government, and acting under the impression that the recent elections were carried by the greatest frauds that were ever perpetrated upon a people, have despaired of obtaining the redress they seek at the polls, and through the popular expression of public opinion, and resolving themselves into secret conclaves, juntas and cabals, seem determined to overthrow by violence a Government which they look upon with such strong feelings of aversion. Should Juarez's ambition prove stronger than Juarez's patriotism, republicanism was never in greater danger than it is now, this last scandalous attempt having put in his hands a terrible weapon with which with the greatest facility in the world he can use to establish himself so firmly in power that nothing short of a violent removal will induce him to relinquish his hold of the reigns of power, so long retained by him and so reluctantly to be parted with by him. Be assured of one thing, as long as Juarez retains life so long will he retain his position as chief of the Mexican nation. Some dark crime like that recently attempted may at some future period of time remove him, but no other means which the Opposition may employ in the scope of legality will be successful and Juarez becomes as firm a political fixture in Mexico as any of her famed sierras, not to be got rid of save by some terrible convulsion of nature. The terrible storm that is brewing all over the length and breadth of Mexican territory has already made itself audible in fearful whisperings, and he that fain would guide the Mexican ship of State through the shoals and breakers which threaten so imminently the destruction of the vessel, must needs possess more than Mexican honesty and more than Roman fortitude and patriotism. Let the fires of civil war on an extended scale be once lighted throughout the country and they will never be quenched until they have waked and buried the united Republic of Mexico. This is no idle prophecy nor vain speculation, and its accomplishment will take place before the lapse of many years.

THE CONSPIRATORS

in this lamentable and disgraceful attempt are, as far as they are known or recognized, being rapidly imprisoned, and proceedings promptly instituted against them. The most prominent among the number already arrested are Carrajal, Espinova, Sanches, Vargas, and another, whose name, for prudential reasons, has not been made public. Arrests are being made continually, and the Mexican Police are busily engaged in ferreting out evidence, and locking up all suspicious characters, whose political opinions have made them notorious as enemies of the President. A great many Spaniards have been arrested as being implicated in the crime, and an effort has been made to induce Mr. Nelson to intercede in their behalf with the Mexican Government; but he with great good sense washed his hands of the whole matter, and refused to interfere in their behalf. All sensible and good-thinking men can have very little sympathy with those foreigners, who have become mixed up in the affair. They have bedabbled themselves in the mire of Mexican politics and intrigue, and will now doubtless reap the only fruit that could possibly be expected from such wild sowing. The real object of the conspiracy was to overthrow the Government, and institute a government of freebooters in its stead, and the truth of this statement will at once be apparent when it is considered that the famous "patriot" Negrete was to perform the grand *coup d'etat* by seizing the City of Mexico and proclaiming the Government of the conspirators. This proclamation would have been followed by that of every other cut-throat and scoundrel throughout Mexico who possessed the means of rallying around him a dozen bandits, and the whole country would speedily have presented a most terrible picture. Indeed, at present, with all the restraint imposed by the iron hand of Juarez, it is by no means flattering, and

THE DISRUPTION OF THE REPUBLIC

is considered by many as imminent. San Luis Potosi is extremely agitated. Bustamente is at the head of a considerable force of revolutionists, threatening to sever the connection of Queretaro and San Luis Potosi with the Federal Mexican Union. Sinaloa and Sonora are already looked upon as lost to the Federal Union. In Jalisco, Yucatan and Chiapas the aborigines are in open and formidable insurrection. In Durango and Guerrero several severe engagements have been fought between them and the Federal troops.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT

took place recently at San Cristobal las Casas, in the State of Cinapas, between the State troops and the insurgent Indians, in which the latter lost over 300 men. The loss of the State troops was considerably less. Among the killed were Captains Romero and Aguilar, Lieutenants Frias, Ocampo, and several prominent citizens. The Indians retired, but stubbornly and in good order, returning shortly after in front of San Cristobal, and again assuming the offensive. New encounters are shortly expected. Cenobio Aguilar, Gefe Politico of the Department of Chiapas, issued the following proclamation on the 26th ult.:

Chiapanecos: From the proclamation which was published the day before yesterday by the citizen Governor of the State you will have seen that the war of races has been commenced. Two bloody battles have been fought, and the Government has triumphed in both; but the war continues, and in order to shorten it, it is necessary to aid the Government in every manner. The black standard of war has been hoisted in the town of Chamula and in others which surround the corporation of San Cristobal de las Casas. It must be defeated for the benefit of this same unfortunate class and for the salvation of our society. Fellow-citizens, this is not a matter of defending this or that party. The question is to suppress a war of extermination. It is necessary that civilization should triumph over barbarism and savagery. This result can be obtained by union, without which society would sink into an abyss, because union gives strength, not only material but moral, and this is the base of victory. Fellow-citizens, let there be an end to all miserable passions; let all parties be united; let those of us who can take up arms, those who cannot assist with their means, others with their intelligence, and others, again, with their influence. This coöperation will insure us victory. Be ours the honor to save society and its wise attributes so much prized by your fellow-citizens.

TUXPAN.

The *Siglo* publishes a dispatch received from Jalapa, and dated the 19th inst., stating that an insurrection had broken out in this place, which was suppressed on the 16th by the President of the Corporation—the leaders and the brothers Gomez and Montero, noted *pronunciadores*, having fled. The Gefe Politico of the district was wounded and his secretary assassinated.

SAN LUIS POTOSI.

Late rumors declare that Bustamente was at the Hacienda de Salado, and that his partisans had distributed themselves all over the State, for the purpose of revolutionizing it against the Juarez Government.

Lozado is apparently having things all his own way in Jalisco. He continues his ex-propriation of lands in the whole territory under his control—his active Lieutenant, Placido Vega, rendering him every assistance.

In Haxcala Government forces have moved on the notorious bandit chief, Mariano Piz, who has just made his appearance in the north part of the State at the head of a revolutionary force.

BUSINESS STAGNATION AND FAILURES.

Bankruptcies are becoming alarmingly frequent in this city, (Mexico,) and several failures of an important character have already taken place. The Spanish house of Chareast Brothers has entirely failed, and the American transportation firm of Santiago, Smith & Co.—probably the largest of its kind in Mexico—has gone under to the monetary pressure. The paper of either house is not considered to be worth ten per cent. on the dollar. The large American house of F. A Lashe & Sons has suspended payments, but hope is entertained that it will be able to resume shortly. The whole indications received from every part of the Republic prognosticate a very, very gloomy future, politically, socially and financially.

MISCELLANEOUS.

General Rosecrans and family had arrived at Chalpancingo on the 9th inst., *en route* to San Francisco. He was received very cordially by the inhabitants as the distinguished citizen of the Great Republic. In the course of a few remarks which he made them in response to the courtesies tendered him, he announced that his intention was to proceed to New-York and, if possible, form a grand company for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the City of Mexico to Acapulco, on the Pacific coast.

Silver mines of extraordinary richness have been recently discovered in the State of Zacatecas.

Stephenson's "Mexican Railroad System" is about to be adopted. It does not, however, apply to foreign concessionists.

Foreign railroad brokers are soliciting concessions from the Government authorizing them to sell in Wall-street, New-York, but the whole matter is looked upon and considered as a humbug. Porto Carrero.

PERSONAL.

The forthcoming number of the *Atlantic Monthly* will contain an interesting and authentic account of the separation of Lord Byron from his wife, from the pen of Mrs. Stowe. When this lady was in England, in 1856, Lady Byron, then in a precarious state of health, placed in the possession of her American friend the true story of her marriage, leaving it to Mrs. Stowe's discretion to lay this sad page of family history before the world. Now that the recent work of the Countess Guiccioli is creating fresh sympathy for the poet, Mrs. Stowe has felt it incumbent upon her to fulfill her promise, made, it is said, under very impressive circumstances.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, alluding to the suggestion of the London *Telegraph* that a statue of Mr. Simmons, of the Harvard International four, be erected in case the crew win in the coming contest, says this "will sound funnier in Massachusetts than it would have done in Greece. Transcendentalists should take notice that the honors paid to Simmons are of interest to them, for he is a third cousin of Mr. Emerson, the head of that school, and took his first lessons in rowing on the Concord River, under the eye of Thoreau and Channing. And Hawthorne's English readers ought to know that Simmons' home is now in the "Old Manse" which our novelist described. His maternal ancestors have lived there for three generations, and it was during a temporary absence of the family that Hawthorne became the tenant of Simmons' grandfather, Rev. Samuel Ripley, the half-brother of Mr. Emerson's father. We hope when he beats their crack oarsmen, the English will feel consoled by these facts, which we place at their service."

Henry D. Cooke, Esq., of the First National Bank of Washington, was in this City yesterday, with his family, *en route* to Fire Island.

Colonel Nelson Pato, Mayor of Corpus Christie, Texas, is in this City.

A. M. Clapp, Esq., Superintendent of Public Printing at Washington, was in town yesterday, and left for his home in Buffalo last night.

Joseph Ames, the artist, has produced an admirable painting of the late James T. Brady, which has been purchased by Colonel Clarence A. Seward, than whom no man knew Mr. Brady better or admired him more.

Mr. Stephen Massett, of this City, is preparing to make an extended lecturing tour during the coming season, delivering his "Sixty Minutes in China and Japan," a discourse of unusual interest at this time of coolie trade and Chinese emigration.

Captain Eyre Massey Shaw, chief officer of the London Fire Brigade, is about to pay a visit to New-York to investigate the workings and management of the Fire Department of this City. He will arrive on the *Scotia*.

A Young Lady Shot by her Lover in Minneapolis.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Aug. 7.

We learned yesterday partial accounts of a serious affair which took place at the Nicollet House, Minneapolis, on Thursday evening last, about 8 o'clock. It seems that a young lady of prepossessing appearance, named Alice Ferguson, who until recently had been living in the family of R. J. Mendelhall, but who for a short time had been engaged at sewing at the Nicollet House, had unconsciously won the affections of a young man named Anthony Cochrane, a bricklayer in Minneapolis. The young man was a very ardent lover, but unfortunately his love was not returned by the object of his affection. He proposed and was rejected. The coldness and indifference of the young lady drove him almost frantic. His attentions amounted to persecution, and greatly annoyed the young lady, who is represented to be not only very beautiful, but as good as she is lovely. She had reasoned again and again with her unreasonable admirer, until her patience was about exhausted.

On Thursday evening he again forced himself to her room in the Nicollet House, where she sat sewing, and again urged his suit. Again he was refused, when finding persuasive words of no effect he resorted to threats, and drawing a revolver he told her she could have her choice, either marry him or die. Seriously alarmed but not intimidated she persisted in her refusal, when he fired, the ball taking effect in her hand and arm, which she had thrown up as a protection. This probably saved her life, as he had aimed at her head, and but for the ball striking the bone of her arm and being thus turned aside, she would have been killed instantly. Immediately upon firing the cowardly wretch fled, and up to our latest accounts had not been arrested, although strong hopes were entertained of his arrest yesterday. The young lady's arm is badly shattered and may have to be amputated. The feeling in Minneapolis was very biter against the young man, and had he been found when the facts first became known the people would have lynched him.

THE TURNFEST AT CHICAGO.

Continuation of the Exercises—The Summer Night Festival—Pleasures of a Day.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 11.

The Turners' celebration was continued yesterday at Wright's Grove. The attendance in the forenoon was small, owing, probably, to the fact that the lager and Rhine wine consumed on the previous days had a depressing and somnolent effect upon the Turners, and they slept late to allow nature to recuperate their systems and prepare them for the Summer Night Festival which was announced to take place last evening. The few that ventured out at an early hour looked sleepy and worn out, and hardly competent to stand another hard day's work of enjoyment. Up to a late hour in the evening there were not more than two thousand persons present. They walked around the grounds, to the various tents and shows, and lay under the shade of the trees and spoke of the "Faderland," of which the entire scene so forcibly reminded them. There was the usual lager-beer drinking, and the routine of amusements, which was simply a repetition of the proceedings of the previous days. It would be easy, indeed, to go into ecstacies over the music, and the performances generally, but it would be love's labor lost, for the ground has been traveled over before in the elaborate descriptions given of the proceedings of the previous days.

It is enough to refer to the athletic exercises which were a pleasant feature of yesterday. They consisted of jumping, leaping, swinging and climbing, and the exhibition of strength and skill was, in every respect, creditable. The spectators watched the proceedings with much interest, and striking acts of skill won unbounded applause. These exercises continued throughout the day, and the awards of merit will be promulgated this afternoon, and this evening the victors will be presented with the prizes they have won.

Toward evening the crowd began to swell, and by the time night had settled over the scene, the park was crowded to its utmost capacity. This increase in the numbers was caused by the Summer Night Festival, which they came to attend. The grove was completely metamorphosed, and at night it presented a brilliant appearance. The trees were hung with lanterns, which dispelled the darkness in their vicinity, and were strikingly bright in comparison with the unusual darkness of the night. Parties wandered here and there, enjoying the music of the numerous bands, and responding to the invitations of the showmen to see the fat woman, the Circassian girl and the other temptations that were offered to visitors to spend their money. Lager and Rhine wine flowed in an abundant stream, and mirth and good fellowship prevailed everywhere.

At 8 o'clock the bugle sounded and summoned the Turners to the Fest Hall, where a collation and plenty of lager were served up. A balcony was erected at one end of the hall for the accommodation of speakers. All around the vast building hung gaily-colored lanterns, and it was crowded by an excited concourse of people eager to hear the speeches of the orators of the occasion.

Mr. Rapp, formerly of the *Staats Zeitung*, then spoke as follows:

There never was a more attractive and imposing image of human progress than the one which is now presenting itself to us. Before our eyes rises the proudest and most wonderful monument of the free cultivated labor of the nineteenth century—Chicago—the young mistress of the seas, the young queen of the railroads. She in an incredible short period of time sprung up as if by enchantment, from swamp and prairie, with her mighty palaces of wealth, with a most gigantic spirit of enterprise, with the more humble, but all the more worthy and healthful, homes of labor and of industry, with her broad and splendid streets, with her magnificent waterways, and with the much-promising beginning of lovely parks. Where but a few years ago lay desolate expanses of water or uncultivated land, now dwells a great, intelligent and free population, stretching out their myriad arms to every quarter of the heavens, as if to draw to their hearts half a continent, with its trade and its treasures. But these gigantic successes could not have been achieved without German labor and German genius. Yes, Chicago is, to a great extent, a German creation; and we may well hope that the German population, which is so rapidly increasing here, both in numbers and intelligence, will impress still more distinctly upon this city the seal of the German mind. Chicago is radiant with the splendor of a German festival. Where but a few brief years ago the flying foot of the Indian trod the trembling surface of the morass, and where, at a later period, only a frail board stretched itself over marsh and moor, we now see, standing on solid ground, the majestic bands of German Turners, coming from the East and the West, with German singers and German riflemen, march with banners streaming, and to the clangorous strains of German music, through this new-born giant city, like a jocund parade of German youthful power and civilization, rich in its assurances of the future. [Sensation.]

The significance of this festival, and of German-American Turnerism, was sufficiently dwelt upon by able orators on Saturday, Sunday and yesterday. I am, therefore, allowed only to state that the Turners at this festival show themselves fully worthy of this progressive and hospitable city. Since those men who comprehend these questions declare that at this festival more Turners turned than on any preceding occasion of a similar kind, I trust that this pleasant event presages well for the future. I hope the Turnerbund will show itself equally capable and progressive in all the provinces of life and effort which are mentioned in its statutes. The old struggle for the Union and the rights of men, in which the Turnerbund played so glorious a part, has come to a victorious conclusion. The old party hate will soon die away, in view of the South, now pacified, coming more and more to its senses, and devoting more and more its inexhaustible energy to its material regeneration. Other pert questions are already beginning to appear in the foreground, in solving which the German-Americans may advance hand in hand without regard to old party ties. It would be in bad taste for me to discuss these questions now. But one of them stands this evening in the very front—the temperance question. Three weeks from now the National Convention of fanatics and hypocrites, who want to convert this beautiful land into a hapless vale of tears, will meet in this city. I am persuaded that the Turner banquet, which is just beginning, will be a powerful argument, not for, but against, the efforts of these friends of darkness and water. Let us show them this evening that the sociable German manner of enjoying life, which never transgresses the bounds of decency, even in its most effervescent joy, is infinitely better, and infinitely more moral than abstinence constrained by tyrannical laws, and than secret debauchery vailed by external sanctity. [Immense applause.]

Other speeches were made, and the banquet did not close until a late hour.

Union of Poland and Lithuania.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct an error in your report of the Polish-Lithuanian celebration held at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening.

I am described as "Private Secretary to the Governor of Massachusetts, and a life-long friend of the Polish people."

Although I have employment under the State Government of Massachusetts, I have not the honor to occupy the post of Private Secretary to his Excellency, Governor Claflin.

I am well content with the second title your reporter has been pleased to give me; and trust that while life remains I shall continue to merit the honorable designation of "Friend of the Polish people."

I am, very respectfully yours,
GEO. JULIAN HARNEY.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 12, 1869.

Embezzlement of United States Funds—Arrest of Ex-Postmaster Taliaferro, of New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 8.

For some time past there have been rumors affecting the integrity of the late Postmaster of this city, Robert W. Taliaferro, and yesterday he was arrested upon a warrant, issued by Commissioner Urban, upon two affidavits made against him for embezzlement of United States funds by Acting United States Attorney for the District, J. W. Gurley. The amount involved is some $22,000, for which Mr. Taliaferro seems utterly unable to account. In default of $15,000 bail he was sent yesterday to the Parish Prison.

Suit has been instituted against him for the amount embezzled, and against his bondsmen, John Ray, Madison Wells and Wm. Bailey, Esqs., for the amount of his bonds.

Mr. Taliaferro has for a long time been leading a very dissipated life, and when arrested was in a state of intoxication.

SOROSIS.

A Special Meeting—The Testimonial to Miss Ida Lewis—The Woman's Parliament.

A special meeting of Sorosis was held yesterday at Delmonico's, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to present the testimonial to Miss Ida Lewis, voted at the last meeting of the Society. The testimonial consists of the insignia of Sorosis, enlarged in size, composed of massive gold, richly enameled, and inscribed: "Sorosis, to Ida Lewis, the Heroine." It is a very elaborate and effective ornament, and its presentation constitutes Miss Lewis an honorary member of the first Woman's Society in America. Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Van Brunt, Miss Fuller and Miss Frost were appointed a Committee of Presentation, and the latter part of the present month fixed upon as the time for it to be made.

The meeting was quite an informal but a very pleasant and social one. Delmonico, not being very busy at this season, surpassed himself on an exquisite *petite* lunch, which was served with the attendance that is dispensed with when business is transacted.

Mrs. Croly, however, at the request of Mrs. Bronson, made some remarks in reference to the forthcoming Woman's Parliament, pursuant to a call published some time ago, which were listened to with interest, and read some extracts from letters received from ladies on the subject, which were not only thoughtful but suggestive, and evinced a decided and widespread interest in the movement. Mrs. Croly said she believed it was much better for women to act than talk. Sorosis had become a power because it did what other women were talking about. It did not ask for the right to do anything; it paid its way and did what it pleased. It was no use for women to ask for equality and independence; it was a contradiction in terms for such possessions to be conferred upon them; they must make themselves independent and equal. It is not in the ballot alone that inequality exists; it is in ourselves, in our education, our habits, our power and will to do. Once we determine that we will have, and do, and be, we shall find no more obstacles than men have found, or do find, in the way of accomplishment. The Woman's Parliament—or, as was better suggested by Mrs. Wilbour, the Woman's Council—is based on this idea; on "womanhood suffrage," as expressed by Mrs. Peirce, of Cambridge, in contradistinction to "manhood suffrage." We do not want public offices—they would be as debasing to women as they are to men—but we want organization: we want to be able to say to men, "You may legislate for us, but you must represent our interests as well as your own; you must give us equal education, equal rights in property, equal chances in any business we choose to undertake." You must legislate less for yourselves and more for the public. You must endeavor to reform instead of punish, and cease to make criminals and then condemn them. Womanhood suffrage organized on a purely moral basis would be resistless, and there is nothing to oppose it. The entire field is clear. They have only to enter and take possession.

Mrs. Sara L. Hopper said that it was only upon this ground that she could ever associate herself with the woman's movement; that political clamor was wholly distasteful to her.

Miss Virginia Vaughn thought the movement was one that would enlist every intelligent woman; to her it seemed inspirational, and it was a happy omen that from so many quarters, from so many good women, the idea seemed to have come at once, showing the universal need of it.

Mrs. Wilbour thought it would put women in the attitude of "rebels."

The President considered the position unwarranted. Women have no political existence, and can therefore hardly be called rebels. Moreover, they assume no hostile attitude—they simply crystallize themselves into a power, capable of acting definitely and effectively whenever and wherever it is needed. She thought it was inconsistent with the demand for independence and the assertion of equality to see women in the attitude of suppliants. What difference would it make to women to-morrow if they obtained a vote? It would not make them industrious, self-reliant or independent of men; it would only be adding one more to the wires by which men pull them. Placing themselves on the platform of "womanhood suffrage," they stand above instead of below them, and by asking for nothing gain everything.

After a few more remarks and suggestions concerning the next regular meeting, which takes place early in October, the meeting separated.

Destructive Fire in Broadway.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a barrel of liquor exploded in the basement of No. 38 Broadway, occupied, together with the subcellar and first floor, by Van Biel & Fiske, importers and dealers in wines and liquors. The porter going into the basement at the time mentioned, saw a small flame at the rear end of the room, and was about rushing forward to extinguish it, when the explosion suddenly occurred, and in a moment the flames had been scattered through the entire rear part of the basement. The alarm was immediately given, and the fire engines being quickly on the spot were admirably worked by District Engineer Brandon, but such was the combustible nature of the contents of the building that it was some time before the flames were got under control. They were, however, confined chiefly to the basement, and the damage to the first floor was occasioned mainly by water. The stock in the basement consisted of 250 barrels of liquors of various kinds, worth from $3 to $5 per gallon, and the loss on these will be about $25,000. The firm has insurance for $36,000 as follows: Westchester County, $3,500; Western, of Buffalo, $3,500; Phœnix, $12,000; Commercial, $5,000; Stuyvesant, $5,000; Etna, $7,000. The building, which belongs to Edward Mathews, will require $2,000 for repairs, and is fully insured.

Fifth Assembly District Republican Association.

This Association met last evening in Spring-street, Mr. Andrew Bleakley presiding. After an address from the President, in which the condition of the party in this City and in his district were portrayed, and the failure of the efforts at reconciliation between the rival General Committees announced, he suggested that a thorough reorganization of the Republicans of the county was necessary before the assembling of the next State Convention. In accordance with the President's suggestion, Messrs. A. Bleakley, Jr., Charles H. R. Edwards, Jr., and F. I. Mulvey were appointed a Committee to reorganize the Fifth District, with power to print and circulate their report throughout the district. This was the only business of importance transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Wreck of the Germania.

The following dispatch has been received from St. Johns, N. F., by Messrs. Kunhardt & Co., the agents of the Hamburg-American Packet Company:

"Divers are at work on the wreck of the steamship *Germania*, in Trepassey Bay. Some specie, and nine bags of mails, have been recovered and brought here."

Opposition to a Canal Through Third-Avenue, Brooklyn.

A mass meeting of citizens of South Brooklyn, opposed to the cutting of a canal through Third-avenue, was held last evening at Day's Hall, corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. John L. Spader was appointed Chairman, and, in the course of his opening remarks, said that the Brooklyn Improvement Company had opposed the building of a sewer on Third-avenue only that they might cut a canal and build a bridge, thus causing great delays and inconvenience to residents in that section of the City. The law, he said, had been examined, but Mr. Litchfield and his company had no authority to take the steps they had in opposition to the taxpayers and residents of the Eighth and Twenty-second Wards. Major Mosbley and Mr. Crane next spoke, followed by G. P. Bergen and Silas B. Dutcher. Before the meeting adjourned resolutions were adopted earnestly protesting against the cutting of the canal, and recommending the employment of counsel to defend the rights of citizens of the Eighth and Twenty-second Wards; also thanking the Water Board for determining to construct a sewer through Third-avenue.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Mr. Fane, of the British Legation, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Professor Smith, of Richmond; Hon. R. M. Corwin, of Cincinnati; Governor Ward, of Ohio, and General George W. McCook, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, is at the Hoffman House. General George C. Gibbs, of Florida, and Hon. R. J. Bennett, of Ohio, are at the Coleman House. Commander Nicholson, U. S. N., and Judge Dorman, of Norfolk, are at the Astor House. General J. McDowell, of St. Johns; Hon. E. Houston, of Florida; Hon. Abraham Murdock, of Columbus, Miss., and General W. A. Smith, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE GREAT CAMP MEETING AT MERRICK.—The South Side Railroad will run trains from the depot, South 7th-st., Williamsburg, as follows: 8:30, 10:15 A. M.; 3:45, 5:05 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets for the trip, $1.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—Virginia Politics; Letter from Dr. Gilmer; The Proposed Union of the Two Wings of the Republican Party—Ohio: Result of the Declination of General Rosecrans; Mr. Pendleton Made the Nominee of the Democrats; How Rosecrans Came to be Nominated—Mississippi: New Move of the Conservatives; General Dent to be Abandoned; President Grant's Position; He Declares his Sympathy with the Republicans—Connecticut: State Temperance Convention; Movement Toward the Formation of a New Party; Resolutions Adopted—Brooklyn Citizens' Association: Interchange of Opinions; Scathing Exposé of Corruption; the Rings Denounced; Resolution Counseled by Ex-Judge Morse—The Republican Party in the City of New-York; Views of the Troy *Times*—Local Political Meetings—The National Executive Committee of the Union League; Meeting in Philadelphia—The Majority in Tennessee; A New Party—The Alabama Election; Latest Returns—The Recent Mobile Riot; Examination of a Prominent Citizen—Irish Immigration; Postponement of the National Convention in St. Louis.

AGRICULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC MATTERS.—Cheap Peaches in Plenty; The Market Overstocked; Half-Broken Baskets Selling for Fifty Cents; How and Where to Buy—Culture of Fine Wheat—The Devon as a Dairy Cow—The Requirements of Growing Wheat—Plums in Massachusetts—Rural Topics—Iron for Architectural Purposes—Momentum of Working Tools and Implements.

DISASTERS AT SEA.—Wreck of the Hamburg Steamship *Germania* off Newfoundland; Loss of the Steamship *Cleopatra*; The Passengers and Crews of Both Vessels Saved; The *San Jacinto* Aground off the Virginia Coast.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WAR.—Exciting Scenes at Binghamton; Erie Guerrillas on the Road; A Fight at the Tunnel; Governor Hoffman and the Rioters; The Governor Threatens to Declare the District in a State of Insurrection and to Seize the Road; Appointment of an Executive Agent; Arrest of Messrs. Pruyn, Ramsey and Van Valkenburg; Rumored Arrest of Fisk; Latest Dispatches.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Alleged Texan Murderer; Judge McCunn Delivers a Decision Directing the Prisoner's Release; Pratt in Charge of the Military Authorities at Fort Lafayette—Unsound Beef on Sale; A Herd of Condemned Florida Cattle at Communipaw; Work for the Health Board—Escape of Fernando Po Prisoners; Arrival of Three of the number in New-York—Arrival of Choy Chey and Sing Mun, the San Francisco Chinese Merchants—The Reported Failure of Bowers, Beeckman & Co.—The Humboldt Celebration—A Policeman Crushed to Death—Western Emigration.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Latest Dispatches by French and English Cables from all Parts of the Old World; Extracts from Foreign Mails; Harvard and Oxford; Additional Advices as to the Movements of the Crews; Comments of the *Daily News, Times,* and *Morning Star*—Interesting Letter from Our London Correspondent; Affairs in England; The Season; American Topics; Woman's Rights; The Princess of Wales; The International Boat Race.

DOMESTIC LETTERS.—The Eclipse: Observations at Springfield, Ill.; Grand Sights: A Halo Around the Moon; The Peculiar Light; Effect on the Animal Creation—Letter from Chemung County; Its Attractive Capital City; Dr. Eldridge's Fish Farm; Proposed Public Buildings; The State Fair; Senator Nicks' Chance for Renomination; Political Discussions—Chicago Affairs: The Contest between Bishop and Rector; Temperance National Convention: The Visiting Chinese Merchants.

GENERAL TOPICS.—The Gallows: Execution of Charles Orme for the Murder of Theodore Broadhead; Story of the Crime—Elopement from Chicago; A Wife Robs her Husband of a Child and Money; A Guilty Twain—The Death of Mr. Little of Little, Brown & Co., of Boston; Interesting Facts—Transcontinental Railroad; Congressional Action; General Fremont's Connection with the Road; Letter from the Counsel of the Company—Express Robbery; Audacious Villainy on the New-York Central Road; The Pacific Express Car Robbed; The Messenger and Baggage Agent Bound and Gagged—Vice-President Colfax in the West; His Reception at Virginia City, Nevada, and his Speech Delivered There—The Gettysburg Battlefield; Further Arrangements for the Coming Reunion of Officers—Proposed Removal of the National Capital; Important Meeting in St. Louis—Anti-Monopoly Organization Perfected in Buffalo—The Turf: The Saratoga Races Concluded; *Corsican* Wins the 1¼ Mile Handicap Race for all Horses; *Abdel Kader* Wins the Consolation Purse; Close of a Brilliant Meeting—The Buffalo Races: First and Second Days' Proceedings—The Chinese Question: Increase of Immigration; Demand for Labor in the South; Chinese Merchants Going East; Opposition of Democrats in California; Late Spanish Minister on Chinese Colonization—Drowning Cases: Three Men Lost in the St. Lawrence; Three Boys Drowned in Ohio—A Genuine Excitement at Salem; Successful Raid of the State Constabulary; 128 barrels of Ale and six of Whisky Seized—Mr. P. S. Gilmore's Trip to Europe—A Curious Old Book.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—Secondary Symptoms of Native Americanism—The Virginia Republicans—A Relic of the Olden Time—Another Judicial Scandal—The Coming State Fair—Miscellaneous Topics.

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A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

COHN—MAYER.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, at the Temple Emanuel, by Rev. Dr. Adler, Mr. Julius Cohn to Miss Emily R. Mayer, youngest daughter of Bernhard Mayer, all of this City.

PIERSONS—OSBORNE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, at St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, by Rev. Dr. Draper, A. M. Piersons, M. D., to Annie J. Osborne, all of this City.

ROWE—BARBOUR.—At the residence of James W. Culver, Esq., New-York, by Rev. James D. Wilson, Mr. John Rowe, of New-York City, to Miss Mellie Barbour, of Saratoga, N. Y.

DIED.

AITKEN.—On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 12, John Aitken, Sr., in the 84th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 14 St. Luke's-place, (Leroy-st.,) on Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

BARRY.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 11, at Stamford, Conn., Harriet W., wife of W. Fred. Barry, and daughter of the late Nathan Starr, of New-York.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 13th inst., from St. John's Church, Stamford, at 4 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

BAKER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, Mary C., wife of Dobel Baker, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 223 East 32d-st., on Sixth Day, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

FULLER.—At Oaklawn, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, Dudley B., son of Horace W. and Mary S. Fuller, aged 1 year.

JOHNSTON.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, Florance Mable, infant daughter of Henry M. and Adelade O Johnston, aged 5 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 129th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Harlem, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Jersey City papers please copy.

LORD.—On Thursday, at Long Branch, George De Forrest, only son of Edward C. and Emily M. Lord, aged 11 months.

Funeral service will take place at No. 34 West 17th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

MORRIS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, Arthur Morris, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Michael's Church, 99th-st. and Bloomingdale Road, at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the 13th inst.

NOBLE.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, Charles Noble, Esq., aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from his late residence, No. 129 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SIMONSON.—At Richmond, S. I., on Thursday morning, Aug. 12, Benjamin Simonson, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., on Sunday, Aug. 15, at 3½ P. M., without further notice.

SOURS.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 10, Lulu B., infant daughter of Lewis and E. M. Sours, aged 1 month and 7 days.

THOMSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, at New-Haven, Conn., Sarah P., widow of Eben N. Thomson, in the 70th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 14th inst., from her late residence, No. 231 Orange-st., at 3 P. M.

TOMES.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, at his residence, in Derbyshire, England, in the 89th year of his age, Francis Tomes, formerly of this City.

WOODCOCK.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, William N. Woodcock, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Thomas' Church, Ravenswood, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Boat leaves Peck-slip for Astoria at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A FRIENDLY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF HEARTH AND HOME,
No. 37 Park-row.

HEARTH AND HOME of the 7th inst. had an article headed, "Fine Words," which related to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. In consequence of it the Superintendent has forbidden the sale of HEARTH AND HOME at the depots and on the trains of the road.

Our many friends who are accustomed to buy HEARTH AND HOME on the trains of this road, will therefore be obliged to supply themselves outside the boundaries of the realm of the Superintendent aforesaid.

This week's HEARTH AND HOME—full of good things for everybody, as usual—is now ready. It has a word to say concerning the Imperial Manner, and is for sale by all newsdealers except the martyred Huss (Max not John,) at the New-York depot of the road hereinbefore mentioned.

PETTENGILL, BATES & CO.

August 13.

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CONTENTS:

I. MONKS AND NUNS IN FRANCE. Henry C. Lea.
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III. A WINE MERCHANT. W. I. Paulding.
IV. ENGLISH SHOW-PLACES: NEWSTEAD ABBEY. Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
V. THE BASSOS—A Tale of Rivalry. F. S. Cozzens.
VI. DECEIVED. Edgar Fawcett.
VII. TO-DAY: A Romance—Continued. R. B. Kimball.
VIII. THE OLD HOSPITAL—GONE. D. B. St John Roosa, M. D.
IX. LEFT WOUNDED ON THE FIELD. Col. T. A. Dodge.
X. LAVINIA—Part III. Caroline Cheesbro.
XI. COLLEGES AND COLLEGE EDUCATION. President P. A. Chadbourne.
XII. THE EARTH IN TROUBLE. Professor Schele de Vere.
XIII. THE ECLIPSE. (Unpublished MS. of the late) Fenimore Cooper.
XIV. VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES. S. F. Cooper.
XV. SHALL THE RED-MEN BE EXTERMINATED? Vincent Colyer. (Notes of Tours among the Wilder Tribes.)
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XVII. LITERATURE—AT HOME. R. H. Stoddard.
XVIII. LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART ABROAD. Bayard Taylor.
XIX. CURRENT EVENTS. F. B. Perkins.
XX. BULLETIN OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, Publishers,
No. 661 Broadway, New-York.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Diritto* newspaper says that the works for cutting through Mont Cenis are advancing so rapidly, as is shown by the monthly accounts of the progress accomplished, that the tunnel will be completed in 1870, and may be opened for traffic at the beginning of 1871, when the retaining walls shall have been terminated. The Italian Ministry of Public Works, having no doubt of that event, has conceded the construction of a line between Susa and the opening of the gallery at Bardonnèche, at the same time imposing the condition that this railway shall be ready at the required moment.

Marshal NIEL is suffering from a most cruel disease—an affection of the bladder, which though not necessarily dangerous, entails fearful sufferings on its victims.

The *Lancet* says that the retirement offered by the quiet and romantically situated bath of Wildbad, in the Black Forest, has been one of the chief reasons for its selection by the Princess of WALES at the close of a somewhat prolonged and certainly fatiguing season, But in addition to this Wildbad has a certain reputation in joint affections, derived probably from the temperature rather than the chemical constitution of its waters; and advantage will be taken of the local means of treatment in the case of Her Royal Highness, who is still somewhat inconvenienced by the absence of perfect power of flexion.

A velocipedist connected with the London firm of NEWTON, WILSON & Co. arrived in Edinburg from London recently, having made the first journey ever accomplished between the two cities on a bicycle. He performed the journey in sixty-five hours, travelling at the average rate of seven and a half miles an hour.

That feudalism is not yet extinct in Prussia is shown by an extraordinary incident which has just occurred near Hohenstein, on the Hartz. The estate of Werna, in this district, has for centuries been in possession of the SPIEGEL family, though it was held in fee of the Count VON STOLBERG-STOLBERG. Last Spring the present occupier of the property publicly denied the fealty, and as such denial, according to the old Feudal law, would deprive the Lord of his rights, Count VON STOLBERG immediately called upon Herr VON SPIEGEL to give up the estate. The latter refused, and made all the necessary preparations for defence. The gate was barred, the laborers on the estate were drilled every day, and taught to fire at a target; sentries were posted at various places and relieved every two hours. A large placard had been posted up at the gate with the inscription, "No thoroughfare for robber-knights." (Verbotener eingang für alle Raubritter.) It is said that Count STOLBERG will shortly arrive with a band of armed men to take forcible possession of the property, and people are curious to know how this mediæval scene in the middle of the nineteenth century will end.

A man, who was years ago one of the notorieties of Europe, has just died at Brussels. His name is CANTILLON. He was a Sergeant in the Old Guard of NAPOLEON, and fought through the campaign of Waterloo, quitting the army after the capture of Paris. After the execution of NEY and LABEDOYERE, thirty or forty of the non-commissioned officers of the Old Guard conceived the idea of assassinating WELLINGTON, whom they regarded as the chief author of the evils that had befallen France. About the end of December, 1815, a pistol shot was fired at the Duke in the streets of Paris, but missed him. CANTILLON was suspected and tried, but the proof was not clear, and he was acquitted. It was to this man NAPOLEON left a legacy of £400, which was paid in 1823.

A letter from Algeria states that in a wild district, more than thirty kilometres from the sea, in a celebrated spot known as Kalaa des Beni Abbés, four pieces of cannon of the sixteenth century have been found. The finest of these pieces is in bronze and two metres long; it is ornamented with fleurs-de-lys and a capital M, surmounted by a royal crown. The fourth, the longest, is in iron, and bears, according to the people of the district, who believe it to be of Mussulman origin, an inscription signifying that it is the work of the pilgrim ABDALLAH, a Christian.

Statistics recently published state that the mortality in the Austrian army is higher than that of any other European force, excepting the Russian, which, by reason of the enormous extent of the Muscovite Empire, the severe climates to which soldiers are exposed, as well as the terrible distances they have to traverse, is considerably above all the continental averages. In the Austrian service, of every 1,000 men 280 die annually, or nearly double the number of deaths that take place among English troops within the same period, viz., 150 per 1,000. The military hospital system is a very defective one, and is, so we are told, to undergo a thorough and searching reform.

The use of the single eyeglass is becoming more prevalent in the Prussian army than is acceptable to the notions of some of the Generals of the old school. In the Garrison of Coblenz, where the Queen Augusta Regiment of Guards is quartered, it is adopted by many of the officers. An officer of that distinguished regiment, Major VON DER HARDT, was lately transferred to Mayence, and on going out with his brigade, glass in eye, was informed by the Colonel that the Commanding General positively prohibited its use by the officers of his garrison. The gallant Major was much dismayed, and urged that after sixteen years' use of the glass he could not suddenly dispense with it; he requested an interview with the General, which was granted, but the General was inexorable. In this emergency Major VON DER HARDT applied for leave, and returned to Coblenz and laid the case before General HERWARTH VON BITTENFELD, the Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth Army Corps. He, unwilling to decide on so delicate a subject, availed himself of the King's presence at Ems, and verbally consulted his Majesty, who characteristically replied, "In God's name let him wear his glass; so that my officers can see, I don't care if they use one glass or two."

Apropos of Prince NAPOLEON, that unscrupulous varlet, *Figaro*, tells a very odd story of how he took down a friend to his estate at Prangins, in Switzerland, and showed him all over it, and after receiving his friend's compliments, quietly added: "If anything happens, I have a safe 80,000 francs a year in this place." This anecdote was published some days ago in *Figaro*, and did not receive a *communiqué*.

The Ex-Queen of Spain and her family are in great favor at the Tuileries. Two days ago Queen ISABELLA dined at St. Cloud; on arriving at the Palace, she must have been agreeably surprised at finding the guard turned out to pay military honors, and a military band playing the "Spanish Hymn." Before dinner the Imperial and Royal party took a drive; the Emperor and the Ex-Queen were alone in the first carriage and the Empress with the King Consort, his children and the Prince Imperial in another.

Rev. JULIUS M. ELLIOTT, of Brighton, England, had been killed by a fall into an Alpine precipice.

The British Medical Association had commenced its annual session in Leeds. In the section on Surgery a very curious and interesting practical application of a physiological fact has been exhibited by Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON, F. R. S. It has long been known to surgeons that an injury very rapidly inflicted is not attended by suffering, and on this principle Dr. RICHARDSON has constructed what he calls a "painless knife." It consists of a keen circular blade, so connected with watchwork in the handle that it can be made to revolve with very great rapidity. It is found that when a speed of 25 complete revolutions in a second has been obtained the edge of the knife may be applied to the animal body, and that it will divide the soft parts without pain or even consciousness. The lower animals are often used to display what can be done on man; and Dr. RICHARDSON was able to cut the ears of a rabbit into strips while the creature was contentedly munching green stuff, in entire ignorance of the way in which it was being injured. Unfortunately the knife, the only one of its kind at present existing, was accidentally broken by some one to whom it was handed for inspection; and thus the experiments with it were brought to a premature conclusion. This accident, of course, will in no way interfere with further inquiry into the subject; and there are so many cases in which a patient shrinks from the pain of a single unnecessary incision, and yet hardly likes to take chloroform for a proceeding so momentary, that we may reasonably expect many valuable applications of Dr. RICHARDSON's most ingenious contrivance. He has already been a benefactor to mankind in many ways, and most conspicuously in what he has accomplished for the alleviation of pain.

A rather apocryphal account is given as to how the greatness and wealth of the LABOUCHERES was created. The father of the late Lord TAUNTON, a clever young clerk, by an innocent stratagem got a rich wife and a partnership in the then first banking house in the world. Being clerk to the HOPES, of Amsterdam, he was sent over on a confidential mission to the house of BARING, in London. Being plentifully supplied with a quality which the vulgar call "cheek," he asked the great Mr. BARING for the hand of his daughter in marriage. The millionaire was dumbfounded at the youth's assurance, and when he had recovered his breath he asked him how he could think of a daughter of the BARINGS marrying a penniless young clerk. Young LABOUCHERE, nothing daunted, said: "But suppose I was a partner in the house?" "Oh," replied Mr. BARING, "that would be a very different matter." The aspiring youth posted off to Amsterdam, and immediately asked the author of *Anastasius* for a share in the business. "What," said the great man, "you, a young clerk of only two years' standing, to be made a partner of HOPES, of Amsterdam! Nonsense." "But," said young LABOUCHERE, "suppose I could get Miss BARING for a wife?" "In that case," replied Mr. HOPE, "the thing might be practicable." And in that way it was practicable, as, by thus playing the two great men one against the other, the young clerk got a rich wife and a share in the great bank, and thus was founded the noble house of TAUNTON.

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS having successfully united the Red and Mediterranean Seas by the Suez Canal, is about to create a sea—at least so we are assured by a French paper. M. DE LESSEPS has discovered that the Desert of Sahara, in Central Africa, is twenty-seven metres below the level of the Red Sea, consequently if a canal were cut from the Red Sea to the borders of the desert, the constant flow of water would soon create a sea. That hitherto unprofitable waste would become navigable by ships, and a lucrative commerce established with the people residing on its shores.

Burning Senator Pomeroy in Effigy.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* gives the following account of the burning of Senator POMEROY of Kansas in effigy at Jacksonville on the 28th ult.:

At the hour named a vast crowd filled the square, in the centre of which the effigy, wreathed with bean vines, was suspended from a high post. As soon as the deafening cheers of the crowd could be hushed, Dr. MOORE, of Monmouth, made a brief address, in which he stated that as Senator POMEROY had abused the trust reposed in him by the people of Kansas, by sacrificing their interests to the greed of monopolists and speculators, and further, by many dishonest acts, had rendered his name a disgrace and reproach to the State, the citizens of Southern Kansas would there attest their detestation of his course, by public burning him in effigy.

C. D. SAYRE, Esq., of Girard, followed, giving a short and concise account of Senator POMEROY's course since he became a resident of Kansas, and detailing some of the acts of dishonesty whereby a large fortune was acquired in such a limited time.

At the close of his address a circle was cleared about the effigy, and, amid the loud groans of the hundreds present, the match was applied. A bright flame shot up, brilliantly lighting the square, and showing with great distinctness the stern faces of the 'bloody leaguers,' gathered around to attest in this manner their hatred of corruption in high places. The fire soon destroyed the burly legs of the recreant Senator, consumed his capacious abdomen, and was toying with the bean-vine wreath around his neck, when suddenly an explosion occurred, and the remains of the effigy were whirling in the air in burning fragments. 'A bean has busted,' yelled some one, but it was learned afterward that it was a pound of powder that had been stuffed in the figure.

'Let him be forgotten,' said a burly leaguer, as he carefully piled up the fragments that all might be consumed."

Manufacturing in Tennessee.

From the Nashville Union, Aug. 6.

It is gratifying to witness the progress the South is making in building up manufactories of various kinds. There is no reason why we should not manufacture almost everything we need. The next ten years will show wonderful progress in this department of industry. The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* says that the immense buildings for a rolling mill and nail factory at that place are nearly completed and the machinery is being put in place. The main building is 180 by 190 feet, and the machinery will be driven by two eighty-horse power engines. These works will give employment to at least a hundred hands. There is no reason why we should not manufacture in Tennessee as well as Georgia every nail we require as well as every pound of iron of any description whatever. We have in this State as fine iron ore as there is in the world, with an abundance of water power and cheap fuel, and capital and enterprise only are needed to make Tennessee a greater iron producer than even Pennsylvania. As an evidence of the superiority of Tennessee iron, it has been stated—and we have never seen it contradicted—that boilers made of this iron have never been known to explode. We have the varieties of iron adapted to the various purposes for which iron is used, and the development and manufacture of these varieties would at once make this a famous iron State. We believe there is not now a naillery in the State, notwithstanding the heavy demand for nails, and the profit their manufacture is said to yield.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
63d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	$7,000
116th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100.10	1,080
1st-av., w. s., 40.3 ft. s. of 24th-st., 19.9x70	10,250
2d-av., n. e. corner of 123d-st., 36.8x57.6x22.7	1,000
10th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 130th-st., 25x100	900
11th-av., e. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 48th-st., 25.1x100.1	12,000
Leases Recorded.	
Duane-st., No. 80, 5 years, per year	$1,200
Pike-slip, No. 75, 15 years, per year	1,000
4th-st., No. 291 E., 5 years, per year	1,200
13th-st., No. 37 E., 2 years and 10 months, per yr.	1,200
48th-st., n. s., between 5th and 6th aves., 2 years and 8 months, per year	3,500
57th-st., No. 504 W., 5 years, per year	800
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Adams and Concord sts., s. w. corner, 110x104	$10,000
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Yates-av., 17.2x87.3x22.½x79.11x8.2½x4.2	1,000
Marshall-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	6,500
Newtown turnpike road, s. s., 102 ft. w. of Smith-st., 24x100	1,400
Pulaski-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	1,600
Pacific-st., n. s., 554.8 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25.4x155	1,000
Spencer-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x100	780
Spencer-st., w. s., 240 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 51x100	7,000
South 6th-st., n. s., 63 ft. e. of 2d-st., 21x56.7x21x58	7,500
21st-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	3,900
Baltic-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Monroe st., 50x100	3,000
Bushwick-av. and Varet-st., s. w. cor., 25x66x28.2x71	1,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Utica-av., 20x80	2,100
Flushing and Marcy avs., s. w. cor., 25x100	5,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 92 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 18x100	6,000
Marcy-av., w. s., 70 ft. n. of Rodney-st., 20x80	8,750
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 42.6x100	1,200
Pennsylvania-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of South Carolina-av., 42.6x100	1,200
Throop-av., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Stockton-st., 20x85	4,500
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 168.2 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 100x200	20,000
Vernon-av. and Prospect-st., n. w. corner, 100x200	2,550
Vernon-av. and Prospect-st., s. w. corner, section 50, 100x200	2,400
Vernon-av., w. s., section 52, map J. A. Willink, 100x175	2,350
Vernon-av. and Prospect-st., section 1, s. w. corner, 100x175	5,000
6th-av. and 39th-st., s. w. corner, 25x100.2	350
Lots Nos. 110 and 111, on S. J. Stewart's map, 18th Ward	1,350
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Far Rockaway.	
Main Rockaway road, e. s., adjoining Hewlett's, 60 acres, McLaughlin's	$10,000
Hempstead.	
Rockaway Neck, adjoining Abrams', 19 acres, Fischer's	$3,800
Hicksville.	
23d-st., n. s., 975 ft. w. of Jerusalem-av., 50x100	$50
23d-st., n. s., 8 lots, each 25x100	150
Locust Grove.	
Chestnut-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Grove-st., 50x112.6, Worthington's	$500
Newtown.	
Broad-st. and Newtown Plank road, s. w. corner, 50x107.6	$1,600
1st-av., n. w. s., 184.8 ft. n. e. of Payntar-av., 25x100	500
Woodhaven.	
University-place, n. s., 50 ft. e. of Morris-av., 50x100	$700
NEW-JERSEY.	
Bergen.	
Bramhall-av., 50 ft. s. of Pine-st., 25x100	$2,500
North Bergen.	
Danielson-st., s. s., lot No. 4, block 4, Gardiner's map, 25x109	$225
Lot Nos. 16 and 17, map of the Englebrecht property	nom.
Hudson City.	
Palisade-av., lot No. 14, Van Vorst Heights Company's map, 25x100	$3,400
Church-st., s. s., 75 ft. s. of Hoboken-av., 30.8x25	2,600
Jersey City.	
Montgomery-st., lot No. —, block No. 38, Van Vorst's map, sold by T. W. Kissam, 25x100	$7,836
Railroad-av., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Warren-st., 25x116	6,300
Weehawken.	
Lots Nos. 18, 19, block No. 20, map of W. H. Niles' property	$675
ESSEX COUNTY.	
Newark.	
Court-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of South 9th-st., 25x100	$900
Clinton.	
Essex-st. and Middlesex turnpike, s. e. corner, 15 44-100 acres	$15,500
Belleville.	
Quarry-st., e. s., 350 ft. s. of William-st., 50x100	$300
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Main-st., n. s., adjoining C. D. Westbrook, 1 83-100 acres	$8,500
Washington-st., w. s., 64 ft. n. of H. E. Jewell's, 60x100	1,500
East Chester.	
White Plains road, e. s., lot H., Central Mount Vernon, 60x66	$250
Landing road, Jane A. Isaac's property, 19 acres	13,000
Greenburg.	
Paulding-av., s. s., adjoining F. Vincent's, 25x100	$1,000
Lewisboro.	
Simeon Brady's farm, 124½ acres	$12,500
Morrisania.	
2d-place, s. s., 175 ft. w. of Grove-av., 75x200	$20,000
Van Stoll-st., s. w. s., 20 ft. from Hudson River Railroad, 100x185 Van Stoll-st., s. w. s., 224 ft. from Hudson River Railroad, 100x127	26,525
Mount Pleasant.	
Tarrytown to Pleasantville and Pleasantville to Sing Sing road, ¼ acre	$1,000
Ossining.	
Maurice-av., s. s., 643 ft. from Post road, 50x167	$700
Rye.	
Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24, map of Rye Park, 13 26-100 acres	$7,406
Lots Nos. 6 and 13, map of Rye Park, 6 30-100 acres	7,875
Lot No. 8, map of Rye Park, 2 51-100 acres	5,782
Lot No. 9, map of Rye Park, 2 87-100 acres	6,601
Lot No. 11, map of Rye Park, 3 48-100 acres	3,654
Lots Nos. 3, 15, 16 and 17, map of Rye Park, 10 64-100 acres	12,397
Lot No. 4, map of Rye Park, 2 52-100 acres	6,300
West Farms.	
Jefferson-st., s. e. s., lots Nos. 124, 125, Ryer's Farm, 50x100	$410
Yonkers.	
South Broadway and Mary-st., s. cor., 75x170	$10,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of High-st., 50x180	700
Buena Vista-av., w. s., 90 ft. n. of Aaron Vash's, 25x119	1,500
Vineyard-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of High-st., 25x150	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A property on 5th-av., 50x100, all covered with first-class buildings; suitable for a hotel, club or institution; located near 42d-st.; price $150,000; ground in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 228 East 31st-st.; is in good order. For permits, &c., apply to R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE STORY brick house, No. 201 Fort Green-place, Brooklyn; high stoop, brown-stone fixings, marble mantles, and all the modern improvements; lot 20.6x100; location good, west end, near Prospect Park; handsomely shaded, and fifteen minutes ride to either Atlantic or Fulton ferries; price $10,000; $3,000 can remain; possion to suit. For permit, call at the owner's store, No. 215 Duane-st., this City, or can be seen any afternoon, after 5 o'clock, at the house.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MARINERS' HARBOR, Staten Island, house and about one acre of land with water front of 60 feet; plenty good fruit, well, iron fence, &c.; house has 5 rooms; price $2,500; $1,000 may remain. Apply to HENRY WYATT, No. 256 Broadway, New-York, or to WM. DE HART, Mariners' Harbor, S. I.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—50 BY 150 feet, from $150 to $250; monthly payments, $20, cash, and $10 per month; only one hour from New-York, on the Philadelphia Railroad; fourteen trains daily. For tickets to visit the property, inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT MT. CLAIR, ON THE mountain, house of nine rooms; nice garden spot; view unsurpassed; one mile from depot; only $3,500. C. C. WAYLAND, No. 163 Fulton-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

BROOME-ST., NEAR GREENE—TO let or lease for a term of years, a fine large store, size 50x78. Apply to FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, heater, range, gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; rent $650 per annum; possession 1st September. Apply on the premises, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 57 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

TO LET—FURNISHED, HOUSE NO. 497 5TH-av., to a private family only. C. H. FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL house; must be in a good street up town and near one of the principal avenues. Apply to FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 26, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend on the Interest Certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New York. Holders will be required to present their interest certificates that the payment of the dividend may be indorsed thereon. The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of July, instant, and remain closed until further notice.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1869.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HOLMES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SAMUEL HOLMES retiring from the firm.

SAMUEL HOLMES.
SAMUEL H. HOLMES.
ISAAC H. HOLMES.
LEWIS D. JACKSON.

The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of HOLMES & CO., at No. 814 Broadway, nearly opposite to 11th-st.

SAMUEL H. HOLMES.
ISAAC H. HOLMES.
LEWIS D. JACKSON.

NOTICE.—DEALERS WITH ME AND OTHers are notified that I am from this day succeeded in my late ship chandlery business at No. 488 Cherry-st., New-York City, by A. C. A. MARTIN, who assumes all liabilities of said business, and whom alone my late agent, Mr. H. J. HANSEN, will henceforth represent in that business.

GEORGE E. BROWN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1869.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CAUTION.

There are some unprincipled individuals professing to be agents of mine, who are selling a spurious article, representing it as "Kelley's Island Catawba Wine from Otis Field," at much less than my honest price. The public are cautioned against being swindled by this imposters. I have no agent this season, and I respectfully invite all who desire my wine in perfection, to call on me or send to OTIS FIELD, sole agent for Kelley's Island Wine Company, No. 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau, basement.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to **$6,500,000.**

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London.....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutsers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.

For further information apply to

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	122⅞	123	5-20 Coupon, '67	121⅜	121⅝
Coupon, 1881	122¾	123⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	121⅜	121⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	122	123¼	10-40 Regist'd	111	111½
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅜	123⅝	10-40 Coupon	114¼	114⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	122⅛	122⅜	Gold	134⅛	134⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	122⅜	122¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	109⅝	110
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	121⅛	121⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company to the 16th inst. from the holders of the bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company, maturing in 1870, for the sale to this Company of all or any portion of said bonds. Proposals may be sent to the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned. The Company reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of said proposals.

By order of the Finance Committee.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other Securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investment, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company,

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. The length of the road is 117 5-100 miles, its capital stock $3,000,000. The grading, bridging, and all the work necessary to perfect a complete roadway has been already done, and the whole line is ready for the rails. These are rapidly being put down, and a portion of the road is now in successful operation. It is expected that the whole road will be completed early the coming Autumn.

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. The total amount of bonds is limited to $2,000,000. The security offered is, as we shall show, the very best. Already sums nearly equal to the total amount of the bonds to be issued have been expended on the road. The bonds, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, are secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and entire property of the Company. The road runs east and west, on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois—in a word, through the garden of the Garden State. Its local business alone will suffice to make it a first-class paying road, while, with its connections with many principal lines, its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connection will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western. In fact, the road will form a main link in the direct communication of the principal Atlantic cities with southern Illinois, with Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, and thence with Omaha and the Pacific.

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, or via Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link to so many diverging and principal lines, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	290	$13,909
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,670
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	708	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a progressive increase thereafter, each year, would be the result. The geographical location of the road is alone sufficient to convince all of its great value and usefulness.

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency. With the utmost confidence we recommend them as a reliable and safe security and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH	$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE	6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month of July $160,150, against $66,218 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,980 for	30 shares.
No. 8,066 for	5 shares.
No. 9,340 for	18 shares.
No. 12,985 for	21 shares.
Total	74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter 56, Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, 1889. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH, Bankers & Dealers in Gov't Securities.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL — $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
No. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
TRANSFER AGENTS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1869.

The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October in each year, and out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States Government, and of all taxes which may be imposed by any State or county upon the property of the corporation owning the road, or the property of the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip therefor.

The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the Company when outstanding accounts shall be settled.

The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1869.

By order of the Executive Committee.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine-st.

WATERTOWN,
MADISON CITY,
RACINE,
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN,

all COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS of WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS and other WESTERN STATES issued in aid of RAILROADS or MUNICIPAL purposes, now in default of interest, wanted at fair rates, by

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

CITY OF BROOKLYN

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Agents for the City.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
ADAMS EXPRESS,
SCRIP DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES wanted.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH STOCK for sale by
GEORGE O. DUNBAR,
No. 7 Wall-st.

CAUTION NOT TO RECEIVE.—LOST or stolen, TWO NOTES, payable on demand to the order of H. P. Vail, Esq., Cashier; each for $60,000; one dated Aug. 5, other Aug. 7, 1869.

The finder will oblige by returning them to the makers.

A. A. LOW & BROTHERS.

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UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,553 36.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; wages $14 and $10. Call at No. 203 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress children's hair, and do all kinds of family sewing; has first-class families; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to wait on an invalid lady; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 45 Elizabeth-st., Working Woman's Home, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as first-class cook in a saloon or restaurant; can give the best of references. Address COOK, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant woman as child's nurse; can take care of an infant; best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a child to wet nurse, having lost her own, four days old. Address Mrs. HUNT, No. 265 Monroe-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook and laundress; has good reference; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 32 King-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good reference. Call at No. 250 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, a situation as a wet nurse. Call at No. 322 1st-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND to any one wishing a capable, trusty child's nurse or competent attendant for an invalid while crossing the ocean, a Scotch girl, who for her passage to England or Scotland would give her services. She has been in her present situation over three years; was recommended to me by one of the first physicians of London; has been found faithful and competent. Address J. S., Roslyn, L. I.

LADIES WILL FIND AT THE MAGnificent office, No. 126 6th-av., the best of German, Irish and American girls for all kinds of housework. This is a first-class office. Try it.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable man to mind an invalid gentleman; can be highly recommended as good nurse, perfectly sober, and willing and obliging; can give the very best City and good references. Call on or address E. V. HOFE, No. 146 Fulton-st., or C. C. Bedell, No. 340 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young German, who speaks English, German and French, in some wholesale house; is willing to make himself useful; references given. Address E. B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who can be recommended; understands his business; is willing and obliging; on any gentleman's place. Address R. E., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent married man; has one grown boy; reference given. Can be seen at seed store, No. 876 Broadway. D. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman, or to travel with a gentleman; can give first-class City reference. Address T. G., No. 250 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as coachman in a private family; has 14 years' reference from last employer. Call or address R. P., No. 84 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands his business in all the branches; will make himself obliging if required; has good references. Address for two days No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN man, married, with a small family; best of reference. Address G. W., No. 297 Springfield-av., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single Protestant man, who has the best of reference. Address B. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCcessful agent, of unexceptionable character and habits, and who can give a satisfactory bond, to take the general agency for the City and County of Philadelphia of a Life Insurance Company, which has been long established, and is equal to any other for solidity and the benefits it offers to policy holders; a strictly first-class man will be treated with on liberal terms. Address Box No. 672 Post Office, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER TO GO to Chicago to superintend the business in a private dwelling in the most fashionable part of the city; one who understands the business; a French lady preferred; good salary given and expenses paid there; references required. Inquire of Mrs. BUCHANAN, No. 37 East 28th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12.

A BOY WANTED IN THE OFFICE of a first-class dry goods commission house; he must reside with his parents, and come well recommended. Address Box No. 1,128 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for the general upholstery trade. Address UPHOLSTER, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, WHO IS A good chambermaid also. Apply at 12 West 9th-st.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted on all private diseases. A practice of 34 years, in 20 of which he has been engaged in treating these diseases with safe and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 2 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should not fail to give special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of these diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121, Office hours from 9 to 10, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) confined his practice to one class of diseases for 40 years. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 190 WEST 26th-st., near 6th-av.—Consultation and treatment strictly private; cure guaranteed for all complaints, from whatever cause produced. Complete restoration of manly vigor. Office hours, 8 to 9.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous successes in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st.; manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTANA,
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale by A. & F. BROWN, at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

TO LYCEUMS, LECTURE COMMITTEES, &c.—The American Literary Bureau is now prepared to make engagements with Lyceums and other Lecture Associations throughout the country for lecturers and engagements of a musical and literary character. The Bureau's list includes Justin McCarthy, editor London *Morning Star*; Mark Twain, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Edwin P. Whipple, Olive Logan, Kate Field, Benson J. Lossing, the Explorer, P. B. Du Chaillu, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, C. Oceanus, Prof. E. L. Youmans, Samuel L. Hewlett, Wirt Sikes, John G. Saxe, Henry Nicholls, Professor Hitchcock, Josiah Phillips Quincy, Rev. George H. Hepworth, Professor Rufus Adams, Thomas W. Knox, George Wakeman, John J. Fiske, Edward L. Youmans, editor of *American Odd Fellow*, Professor Homer B. Sprague, Cornell University, Rev. T. K. Beecher, Ralph T. Taylor, Rev. J. D. Sweet, Dr. Griscom, George Kennan, the Siberian traveler; Maria L. Sheldon, Rev. E. G. Peters, Stephen Massett (Jeems Pipes); Wm. H. Pope, the recitationist; Rev. W. R. Alger, Hon. Ingersoll Lockwood, Rev. Dr. Mayor, Mrs. Grace Mill, Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Elias Nason, O. D. Munson, L. A. Townsend, the Hutchinson Family, Mrs. Frances Gage, Fox Leggett in Shakespearian rehearsals, &c. Further particulars will be furnished in the Circular.

Applications promptly attended to. Send for circular to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.

JAMES K. MEDBERY, S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, Directors.

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THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from Aug. 2 until Aug. 30.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CALEDONIA	Aug. 14	BRITANNIA	Sept. 4
CAMBRIA	Aug. 21	COLUMBIA	Sept. 11
IOWA	Aug. 28	EUROPA	Sept. 18

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19	China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26	Russia, Wed'sday, Sept. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris...........................$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers,
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 14, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)............Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO.	3,015 tons.	Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA.	3,392 tons.	Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN.	2,865 tons.	Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO.	3,132 tons.	Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA.	2,965 tons.	Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA.	3,125 tons.	Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.......................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........................(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF DUBLIN..............................Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$150 to $200, $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........................Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..............................Aug. 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......................Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug 18, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independent line commencing with the steamship MONTGOMERY, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Freight received at all times under covered pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,
on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER.....Saturday, Aug. 14
CORTES..................NELSON...Saturday, Aug. 21
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. —REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Cabin passage, $20.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 25.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, will leave pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. BIENVILLE will follow.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
—AT 5:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:20 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.
One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.
Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—FARE 50 CENTS.
The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Fri., Aug. 13.....8 A. M.	Fri., Aug. 13.....12 M.
Sat., Aug. 14.....9:20 A. M.	Sat., Aug. 14.....1 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 15.....8:30 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 15.....2 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 16.....7 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 16.....7 A. M.
Mon., Aug. 16.....11 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 16.....3 P. M.
Tues., Aug. 17...11:30 A. M.	Tues., Aug. 17...3:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Rumsons, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:20 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8¾; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cts. each way.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every FRIDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT at No. 308 West-st.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:20 P. M.; leave 36th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.
The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.
The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.
Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.
The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south-east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; $210 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for fifteen boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE'S AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. P. A. ANDREU.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st. Reopens Sept. 21.
Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL

The twelfth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.
Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 8. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 20. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS,
COME BACK SEPT. 14.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $350 a year; music the only extra, $50. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—$63 for a lady pays for board, carpeted and fully-furnished rooms, fuel and washing, together with common English branches for term of thirteen weeks, beginning Sept. 2. For a gentleman, with room uncarpeted, $60. The graduating course may be pursued, or students may select from fifty classes those branches most needed to fit them for college, for teaching, for business, or for the duties of practical or of professional life. For fifteen years the best sustained of any boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. For catalogue, with full particulars, address Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Frequent trains to and from the City.
Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

MRS. HILSON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 210 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars containing names of past and present patrons, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHematical and English teacher, with excellent testimonials, desires employment as teacher or tutor. Address TUTOR, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, No. 19 Stuyvesant-st., requires a few experienced gentlemen teachers; also, French lady to teach German. Inclose stamp.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH PRIMARY English branches and assist in a boarding school; one who can also teach the piano; Methodist preferred. Address K. S. WELLS, Hoboken, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

HOLMES & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 814 Broadway,
Nearly Opposite 11th-st.,
Where they will open, in a short time, a full assortment of
Dry Goods,
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.
ALSO, HANDSOME STYLES OF
New Dress Goods.

ENTREPOT DES INDES.

INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS, LACE.
GOLD MEDAL AT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
FRANCAIS GRAMAGNAC,
NORMAND & CHANDON, Successors,
PARIS.
Nos. 82 and 84 Rue Richelieu, 32 and 34 Rue Feydeau.
The greatest importers of Cashmere Shawls since 1825, and represented in India by their French agents, (thus putting aside all intermedium,) who manage the manufactories of their shawls at Cashmere and Umritsir, (Punjab.)
LACE MANUFACTORY
at Alencon, Caen, Bayeaux and Brussels, of the newest and richest patterns, being their exclusive property.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Immense assortment of all these articles.
Fixed prices marked in plain figures.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 MOTT-ST., Aug. 5, 1869. }

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1869, the following sanitary ordinance was adopted:
Resolved, And it is hereby declared to be an additional ordinance of this Board, that on and after the first day of October, 1869, no person shall boil any offal, swill, bones, fat, tallow or lard, (other than fresh lard,) nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, fat boiling, gut cleaning, nor the skimming of, or making of glue from, any dead animals or parts thereof, nor the storage or keeping of scrap, fat or grease or offensive animal matter, be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of 110th-st., nor in the built-up portions of the City of Brooklyn, nor shall any business hereinbefore mentioned be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn, without a special permit from this Board; and such permit must be applied for in writing, specifying the nature and precise location of the proposed business, and such application will not be acted upon until the second regular meeting two weeks after such application.
[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE, NOW in active practice in the South, desires to remove to New-York and form a copartnership with some lawyer doing a good business. References as to character and ability given. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 808.

AN EDITOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE on New-York dailies is open to an engagement on a lively out-of-town paper as manager or otherwise, or would purchase part or entire interest. Address B., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st. Large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

SECOND DOOR WEST OF SULLIVAN, No. 172 Bleecker-st.—Pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen; convenient location and good table. Terms low for Summer.

HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER, AND choice of first-class rooms and board; references required. Inquire at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN MAY obtain desirable rooms, without board, in a first-class private house. No. 29 East 24th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or singly, with or without board. Reference.

BOARD—NO. 405 WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE, pleasant rooms to let, on second floor, handsomely furnished; location one of the finest; terms reasonable.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH ENtire second floor, or separately; two rooms upon third floor; at No. 134 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.
Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates.
C. A. STETSON, Jr.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families.
CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOUTHERN STYLES CARRIAGES and harness, comprising coaches, side-spring and end-spring buggies, rockaways, &c.; all styles harness; largest assortment in the City at CALVIN WITTY'S warerooms, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY-SOILED and second-hand carriages for sale low, comprising top and open buggies, depot wagons, phaetons, victorias, two six seats; all styles new carriages.
CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

ANY STYLE CARRIAGE TO LET BY the season. Old carriages taken in exchange. Fifty poles and shafts for sale cheap; 1,000 sets harness; all styles new carriages; great bargains. WITTY'S warerooms, Broadway.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I. CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 6, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations. 10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations. 3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Merrick. South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood. Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue. 4:15 P. M. Rockaway passenger train, stopping at Clarenceville, Springfield and Valley Stream. 4:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue. 6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip. All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. express. The 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island. ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 19 Platt-st., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

AN ASSURED SUCCESS!
Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American Comedy of

SELF,

WITH
MR. JOHN E. OWENS
in his great characterization of
JOHN UNIT,
supported by Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
OLIVER DOUD, B. T. RINGGOLD,
Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss ANNIE DELAND, Miss AMELIA HARRIS,
Miss FLORENCE STANLEY and Mrs. F. MORDAUNT.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
BRILLIANT RECEPTION!
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
DAN BRYANT.............as..SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY.....as..MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE.......as..ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES..as..FANNY POWERS
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.

MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
WILL REOPEN MONDAY, AUG. 16, 1869.
with an immense company of artists, several startling novelties, and in all respects a vastly stronger entertainment than any hitherto offered at this
THE GREAT AMUSEMENT PALACE OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT.
Details and personnel in the journals of SATURDAY and SUNDAY next.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of
AUGUSTIN DALY.
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, AUG. 16.
ROBERTSON'S LAST NEW COMEDY.
BOX OFFICE opens this morning at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mr. W. H. WHALLEY as CHARLES DE MOOR in THE ROBBERS. THE TOODLES. MONDAY EVENING, the brilliant MARIETTA RAVEL will appear.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM L. STONE and JOHN T. BARRON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudicated bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of STEPHEN THORNE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen Thorne, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1869.
jy30-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE HELLWIG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Theodore Hellwig, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1869.
jy30-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BRUNNER and SAMUEL BRUNNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Brunner and Samuel Brunner, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1869.
au6-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William G. Tompkins, of Yonkers, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of September, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1869.
au6-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND KANE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 22d July, 1869.
jy30-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. AMMIDOWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1869.
jy30-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND KANE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ferdinand Kane, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
jy30-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. DIBBLEE, JOHN J. KRAUSS and DAVID P. BINGLEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—New-York, Aug. 9, 1869.
JAMES R. CLARK, Jr., Assignee.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH I. BARNUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 15th July, 1869.
au13-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH I. BARNUM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Joseph I. Barnum, of the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 6th day of October, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
au13-1aw3wF*

AUCTION SALES.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Navy-yard, Brooklyn, (by order Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant,) U. S. side-wheel steamer *Algonquin*, as she now lies, 974 tons, old measurement; length, 240 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth, 12 feet; with spars, rigging, sails, anchor, chain, boats, &c.
JOHN G. PERZEL & CO., Auctioneers, No. 50 Stone-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Friday) Aug. 13, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins, slightly stained.
97 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
LUCILLE WESTERN
IN
GREEN BUSHES.
SATURDAY EVENING—ANOTHER GREAT BILL.
GREEN BUSHES AND
ROSINA MEADOWS.
MONDAY—THE SPY OF ST. MARC;
OR,
THE ACTRESS OF PADUA.
NOTICE—THE SEA OF ICE.
In order that the revival of this beautiful, romantic and spectacular drama should justify the reputation enjoyed by the Grand Opera House for its unsurpassed liberality in the production of its plays, it is found absolutely imperative to postpone the first performance of the above great drama until MONDAY, Aug. 23, when it will be positively produced on a scale of unusual magnificence, and with a powerful distribution of characters, including several important additions to the regular company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

THE POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT,
THE POPULAR GEO. L. FOX,
THE POPULAR KIRALFY TROUPE,
THE POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
GEO. L. FOX, (the great comic genius,) CLOWN.
Mlle. HANIOLA and Messrs. IMRE and BOLOSSY,
THE SENSATIONAL DANCERS,
APPEAR TWICE. APPEAR TWICE.
HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.
THE ELEVEN FAVORITE HUNGARIANS.
THIRTY LADIES OF THE BALLET.
THE FUN OF THE FOXES.
THE UNRIVALED QUARTETTE.
Lots of Fun, New Tricks, Novel Costumes.
GEO. L FOX'S FLYING VELOCIPEDE.
MATINEES, 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
SECOND RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY. Corner of 30th-st. BROADWAY.
100,000 Wonders and Curiosities on View.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
Admission to all the Attractions, 30 Cents.

LALLA ROOKH.	BENEFIT OF SOPHIE.	LALLA ROOKH.
	BENEFIT OF SOPHIE.	

WORRELL SISTERS' MATINEE SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, AUG. 13, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Abenceragen".....................Cherubini
2. Waltz, "Wine, Women and Song"..............Strauss
3. Vorspiel, 5th act, "King Manfred"............Reinecke
4. Polka Mazurka, "Die Galente" / Polka, Schnell, "Freikugel" } (new)....Strauss
5. Ballet, "Faust," (new)............................Gounod
6. "Ein Characterbild," "Faust," (new)..Rubenstein
7. "Adieu," Solo for Cornet-a-piston.............Schubert
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Finale, "Prometheus"...........................Beethoven
9. Overture, "Rienzi"..................................Wagner
10. Waltz, "Weiner Stimmen"........................Strauss
11. Polka, "Zerline," Solo for Cornet...............Ettling
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Quadrille, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur"..Auber

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and in the evening at the box office.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS. —The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1869. }

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 30, 1869, for furnishing all the corn, oats, hay and rye straw (to be of first-class merchantable quality) required at this depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1869. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, about one and a half miles from Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton.

Bidders will state price of oats and corn per bushel, including sacks, and also price without sacks, and of hay and straw per ton.

The quantity required for the year is estimated at five thousand nine hundred and forty bushels of corn; thirty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels of oats; seven hundred and seventy-five tons of hay, and two hundred tons of straw, but the right is reserved to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third on proper notice. The contractor will be required to keep at least one month's supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within six days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twelve thousand dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals, in duplicate, will be addressed to the undersigned, with copy of advertisement attached, marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 2d day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of any articles as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY BUILDING, COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 10, 1869. }

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received by the undersigned until FRIDAY, 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 10, 1869, for the following SUBSISTENCE STORES, viz.:
200 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, iron hoop on each end.
300 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined.
10,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels.
30,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Coffee "A" Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunny-bags.
16,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head lined.
15,000 pounds of Family Soap, boxes 80 pounds each, strapped.
1,200 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a box.
3,000 pounds of Sugar-Cured Hams, packed in tierces.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office. W. W. BURNS,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. S. U. S. A.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Cubans Becoming Bombastic—Their Opinion of Annexation—The New Government Loan—Volunteers for the Seat of War—El Laborante—Slave Landings Colored Spaniards—Disloyal Lists—War News and Rumors—Miscellaneous, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

The Cuban Junta seems to have been borrowing a leaf from the tactical volume of their opponents, inasmuch as the flowery reports of brilliant imaginative battles are concerned, and bid fair to prove ere long, formidable rivals, if not successful competitors in drawing the long bow with their Munchausenish and heretofore unexcelled opponents. Whatever may be the natural propensities of the *Patriotas Cubanas*, the love of fighting pitched battles with their Castilian adversaries is certainly not one of them—this fact having been amply proved by the whole history of the war from its inception to the present time. Their tactics, on the contrary, have always been that of avoiding encounters with the Spaniards, and laying waste the country wherever the absence of Spanish troops has afforded them an opportunity of so doing with impunity to themselves. Judge, then, the surprise of one who has kept diligently up with the march of the revolution, insurrection, or whatever else it may be—for, indeed, it is extremely hard to find an appropriate name for such a strange commotion—on reading in recent New-York journals of two desperate engagements in the Eastern Department of Cuba. Well may the magnificent amanuensis of Spanish officials—the eloquent reporter of Spanish victories—tremble for the possession of his hitherto undisputed laurels in view of this last novel movement on the part of the famed "Junta Cubana." As nations, however, do not spring into existence and become facts at the bidding of official bulletins, would it not be well for Mr. LEMUS and company without, and General CESPEDES and comrades within the limits of this wonderful Republic of Cuba, whose capital embraces the whole broad *Manigua*, to consider that such stale subterfuges are of more detriment than benefit to the cause in which they have embarked their all? Would it not be better to bear in mind that whatever may be the momentary effect produced by untruthful reports of battles and victories that never existed only in the brains and feverish imaginations of those who penned them, will, when the public mind becomes disabused, throw an everlasting discredit on the authors and concoctors of them?

The Spaniards themselves are becoming aware of the injury done their cause by the flowery and untruthful accounts given from time to time of uninterrupted successes for their own arms, and the Press are at last acknowledging the real gravity of the situation and sounding the notes of alarm to all the adherents of Spanish supremacy in this island. They have discovered that many of their supporters have become, by the perusal of so much untruthful balderdash, lulled into a sense of false security; regarding any effort on their part for the final success of Spanish arms as entirely superfluous. Discovering their mistake, the Press are now presenting the issue squarely to all loyal Spaniards, telling them that more men, more money and more patriotism are necessary to their final success. Incessant in their appeals to the generosity and patriotism of the Peninsular residents, and those whom they style good Cubans—by whom they mean those Cubans who fight under the banner of Spain—they economize no efforts to bring about the speedy conclusion of a revolution that is proving the destruction of friend and foe alike and the ultimate ruin of the island, not only for its inhabitants alone, but for those of any other nation of which it may form part and parcel. And with what result are those appeals made? Let the following account of the decisions which have been arrived at by Cuba's moneyed autocrats and Spain's defenders answer. First in order, from its importance, is

THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

This loan demands an amount of consideration which, at a casual glance, no one would be likely to attribute to it. The mere loan of $6,000,000 is in itself no extraordinary occurrence in view of the difficulties which beset the Spanish administration of affairs on the island, but the manner of raising it attracts to it more than a passing importance. Differing but slightly in its conditions from the former loan of $8,000,000, the provisions made for its payment consist in applying the proceeds of the property of revolutionists, sold by the Government under the confiscation decree, to the payment not alone of the interest on both loans, but also to the final liquidation of the principal in both cases. To state the case in the fewest possible words, the Spanish Bank of Cuba loans an additional $6,000,000 to the Government to prosecute the war, and accepts as security the property, or proceeds of the property, confiscated by the Government. Thus it will be seen at a glance that the war expenditures in this, as well as in the former case, have involved old Spain in no financial difficulties or embarrassments, the money in each case being furnished by the Province in which the struggle is being waged, and Spain, whether successful or not, will have no heavy outlays to mourn in either contingency. The profound depth of this stroke of policy on the part of the Home Government becomes at once apparent. By the confiscation of the immense property possessed by the prominent revolutionists, it offers, as it were, a guarantee to loyal adherents that their cash boxes will not suffer any extraordinary depletion, and, by offering such a grand premium for loyalty, the timid, or, in other words, those Cubans who are neither "fish, flesh nor fowl," nay, "not even good red herring," will be induced to cast their fortunes with the patriotic admirers of *La Madre Patria*, and the so-called wise and magnificent laws which were, by her, bequeathed to the Spanish Indies, and which are now, doubtless, owing to the high standard of civilization which characterized them, producing such splendid fruits on the Spanish American continent south from the Rio Grande to Terra del Fuego. The Spaniards (by this term I mean those of Spanish ideas, whether Cuban or Peninsula by birth,) will at once render all the moral and material assistance to the Government which it calls for, seeing in this resolution the only avenue of safety left open to them out of the labyrinth of mazes in which they have become involved, and Spain will be furnished the means of carrying on the war without making other than very insignificant calls on her home budget. The financial question having resolved itself in this satisfactory manner, grateful alike to Spaniard and loyal Cuban, to Home and Colonial Governments, we will now consider the other, the bone and sinew question, which seems to be decided beyond question by the recent decision arrived at.

THE VOLUNTEERS OFFER THEIR SERVICES to the Captain-General for the prompt suppression of the revolution as soon as the weather becomes favorable for military movements. Meetings have been held by the various organizations of the Morilizados, and the result of the deliberations had is that all the volunteer troops that can be spared from the city will proceed to the seat of war (provided that its geographical limits can with any certainty be obtained) at once, and a sharp and decisive campaign be forthwith instituted against the straggling Cubans. Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the Spanish elements are cementing together, and, forming a compact unit with DE RODAS at their head, seem to promise a longer perpetuation of Spanish power on the island than a short time ago appeared probable. The programme seems to be, therefore, that Spain is to furnish the troops and Cuba the money to reëstablish the old order of things on the island. So strong, indeed, is the feeling possessed by the Spaniards against any change of Government that if the Spanish authorities were to meditate any sale or transfer of the island a counter-revolution would immediately take place. The real custodians of the island—unfavorable as the admission may be for the Cubans and their friends who look forward to the establishment of an elysium of political bliss as consequent on the final success of the revolution of Yara—are the enrolled volunteers and the Spanish element generally. These and these alone hold the "pearl," about which so much has been said and written, loyal to the peninsular Government, and without them the possession of Cuba, as far as the Home Government is concerned, is not worth an hour's purchase. Let Spain undertake to sell the island, and, on the fact becoming known, her authority would momentarily cease on the island and the revolutionary question would remain to be decided by the insulars and peninsulars who inhabit it, unless Uncle Sam would take immediate possession. Allowing the struggle for supremacy to confine itself to the two discordant elements, what would be the result? Undoubtedly, and certain as the rising and setting of the sun, another Hayti and San Domingo, and each party adopting "extermination" as their motto, the possession of the island would finally accrue to the African race, who would then possess preponderance enough to render themselves masters of the situation. The prosperity of the island would dwindle away to nothingness during the progress of this internecine warfare, and its wealth become a thing of past history, serving to illustrate only the fanciful theories of some future political economist. Let the Cubans achieve their political independence and acquire by force of arms the right to legislate for themselves—the question then becomes resolved into this form: Would the leading spirits of the revolution possess the ability—granting they lacked not the sterling patriotism necessary—to compass the difficulties of the situation? Would they be powerful or astute enough to mollify the yearnings of those whose aspirations they had promised to realize, and moderate the desires of a race so long kept under curb and rein that they would not be content with any half-way measures? Alone and unaided in their grand experiment, without the strong protecting hand of some established Government, they would fail as ignominiously as any of their South or Central American brethren have done before them; nay, even worse, on account of the social construction of Cuba's heterogenous mass of population. In this view of the case, then, the only hope for the island after the achievement of its independence would be in its prompt and speedy annexation to the United States. This is the only correct view that can be formed by any one who has become at all conversant with the small ambitions and petty rivalries and jealousies of the Cuban character. Did any doubts, however, exist on the subject the continual bickerings and disputes among the commanders of the revolutionary armies in Puerto Principe and the Eastern Department as to precedence, seniority, &c., would speedily remove them. Even the presence of a common foe was not enough to form a bond of union among them, and they commenced to fight for the spoils of a victory yet unachieved and wholly prospective. If, in this case, than which none could be more serious, they could not maintain their personal ambitions within bounds, what is to be expected of them in the shape of a strong and lasting Government in the event of success by them in conquering their liberties? Nothing, absolutely nothing, outside of annexation; for truth compels the admission, however offensive it may be thought by some, that the Cuban population, education, or rather want of it, and their natural aptitudes considered, are as incapable of self-government as the Haytians or Dominicans. Prominent Cubans committed irrevocably to the cause of the revolution, admit even this, and acknowledge that in the event of the success of the revolution the only hope to save the country from barbarism is in annexing it to the United States. What think the famous New-York Junta Cubana of this proposition? If one of their most prominent mouth-pieces can be taken as evidence in the premises, Mr. VALIENTE, annexation would be the next greatest evil that could befall Cuba after Spanish rule, and an evil strictly to be guarded against. He advises the putting forth of all the strength possessed by the revolution to acquire success, and failing in that, adds the very intelligent and worthy gentleman, so prominent in councils of the famous Junta, it will be time then to think upon the "vile and cowardly annexation" before proposed. The modesty of Mr. VALIENTE and a great many of his quondam associates of the "Junta" is quite remarkable, and his politeness in speaking of a people who have afforded him, in common with all the other real and bogus political martyrs of the old and new worlds, protection and an asylum of refuge, is decidedly refreshing, especially when we consider that he treats all ideas of political association with them as "vile and cowardly." Those feelings to which expression have been given by VALIENTE are doubtless genuine, as they were contained in some intercepted dispatches addressed to the revolutionary commander, NAPOLEON ARANGO, in Puerto Principe, and recently made public through the medium of the Havana Press.

EL LABORANTE.

A new periodical having the above for its title has recently appeared under the very nose of the Government, and if the charges of the "patriots" under CESPEDES and QUESADA were made with such a vim as characterizes the charges of atrocities and all sorts of crimes laid to the door of the Spaniards by this fierce little sheet, PUELLO and VALMASEDA would now be seeking refuge aboard some of the Spanish gunboats. It accuses the Spaniards of the burning of sugar estates, plantations, towns and villages, and regards the conduct of VALMASEDA and PUELLO as infamous in thus destroying the country and then charging the patriots with the commission of their own crimes. It describes the march of the Spaniards as being marked by arson, murder, pillage and rape, and calls for the vengeance of heaven on the perpetrators of those crimes. In referring to the Cubans deported to Fernando Po, it says that their treatment by the guard that accompanied them was of the most barbarous kind. It also contains a paragraph stating that General PUELLO was hourly expected in Nuevitas; that QUESADA had attacked him, and gained a complete victory over him, capturing Puerto Principe, &c.; naively adding, however, that they do not guarantee the truth of the statement. This wonderful little sheet also calls the attention of the English and American Consuls to the fact that two

SLAVE LANDINGS

had been effected recently on some part of the Vuelta Abajo coast. If there is any truth in this report it will account at once for the mysterious appearance of the steamer off the port of Bahia Honda, of which I gave you an account in my last letter. Speaking of the affair, the *Laborante* says: "This merchandise is cheap in Africa; here negroes are paid for at the rate of $500 apiece, and as the "gallants" are in command there is no necessity to satisfy the cravings of judges, attorneys, notaries, governors, secretaries and the rest of the tribe. The business is good and ZULUETA and gang are masters of the situation."

COLORED MILITIA FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

The First Battalion of *milicianos de color* left here last Tuesday *en route* for Puerto Principe. On their leaving a riot occurred which was likely to have been attended with serious consequences. Passing in review before the Governor's palace, General DE RODAS witnessed them defile around the square from one of the windows of the Government house. A few *vivas* were given by them as they marched past, and on arriving at the point of embarkation—the Custom-house wharf—some person imprudently remarked that no dependence could be placed upon them; that they would make common cause with the insurgents, &c. The supposed author of those remarks was immediately throttled by one of the *milicianos*, and a knife being held at his throat he was compelled to cry *viva Espana*. Meanwhile a general panic seized the crowd of spectators and a general skedaddle commenced, coaches, horses, men, women and children being jumbled up in a confused mass, trying to escape from the scene. Information having been received at the arsenal, the fore stationed there were immediately ordered under arms in readiness for any emergency. The riot, however, was quieted down by the efforts of some of the regular officers and volunteers, and peace once more restored. Three citizens were considerably bruised in this *melée*, but happily no killed have been reported.

DISLOYAL LISTS.

Every effort is being made to swell the already large number of volunteers now enrolled in Havana and throughout the island generally. Some of the merchants have, however, demurred to the frequent absence of their clerks, porters, &c., tending to discountenance, as it were, any more enlistments. In view of this the irrepressible *Voz de Cuba* has threatened to publish a list of all those who throw any obstacles in the way of the enlistment of their employes. This threat, it is supposed, will have the desired effect, as very few sensible men in this city would like to become specially pointed out as objects of vengeance on the part of the rabid volunteers.

WAR NEWS AND RUMORS.

Rumors of skirmishes, battles and victories are in plentiful circulation here just now, and if one-quarter part of them contained the least grain of truth, we would of necessity be forced to believe that slashing campaigns had been opened in each of the insurrectionary districts. Puerto Principe is reported to have been abandoned by PUELLO. The rebels claim to have defeated BENEGASI in Holguin. These are the sort of unsatisfactory rumors with which this city is filled. It would be more than useless to repeat them all here, and so I refrain from the bootless task. The most important of the skirmishes which have taken place, and indeed the only one worth recording, is that of DIEGO DE LA CRUZ' farm in the district of Sancti Spiritus, in which 200 insurgents were defeated by 50 Spaniards—so says their official report—with a loss of 30 killed, and the usual amount of horses, documents, guns, &c., &c., captured. Spanish lost two contused.

QUASIMODO.

FIRST WEEK OF THE TELEGRAPH.

From an article in "Hours at Home" for September.

In the Fall of 1850, Mr. ALFRED VAIL, of Morristown, N. J., gave the writer an account of the receipts of the telegraph at the Washington office during the first four days of its operation, after it had been taken under the patronage of the Government, and at his request Mr. VAIL afterward wrote it down. That record is now before him, and from it the present statement is made, mostly in the words of the manuscript.

The telegraph was first put in operation, between Washington and Baltimore, in the Spring of 1844, and was shown without charge until April 1, 1845. Congress, during the session of 1844-'45, made an appropriation of $8,000 to keep it in operation during the year, placing it, at the same time, under the supervision of the Postmaster-General. He, at the close of the session, ordered a tariff of charges of one cent for every four characters made by or through the telegraph, appointing also the operators of the line; Mr. VAIL for the Washington station, and Mr. H. J. ROGERS for Baltimore.

This new order of things commenced on April 1, 1845, and the object was to test the profitableness of the enterprise. The receipts for April 1-4, inclusive, were as follows:

It should be borne in mind that Mr. POLK had just been inaugurated, and, as is always the case on the advent of a new Administration, the city was filled with persons seeking for office. A gentleman of Virginia, who stated that to be his errand to the city, came to the office of the telegraph on the 1st day of April, and desired to see its operation. The oath of office being fresh in the mind of the operator, and he being determined to fulfil it to the letter, the gentleman was told of the rates of charges, and that he would see its operation by sending his name to Baltimore, and having it sent back, at the rate of four letters or figures for a cent; or he might ask Baltimore regarding the weather, &c. This he refused to do, and coaxed, argued and threatened. He said there could be no harm in showing him its operation, as that was all he wanted. He was told of the oath just taken by the incumbent, and of his intention to serve it faithfully; and that if it was shown to him by the passage of a communication gratuitously, it would be in violation of his oath of office. He stated he had no change. In reply he was told that if he would call upon the Postmaster-General and obtain his consent that the operation should be shown him gratis, the operator would cheerfully comply to almost any extent. He stated in reply that he knew the Postmaster-General, and had considerable influence with some of the officers of Government, and that he, the operator, had better show it to him at once, intimating that he might be subjected to some peril by refusing. He was told that no regard would be paid to the extent of his influence, &c., be it great or little; that he did not think he was at liberty to use the property of the Government for individual benefit when under oath to exact pay; and cited the rules of the Post Office in relation to the carriage of letters; but that he was willing to do as directed by the Postmaster-General (Hon. CAVE JOHNSON.) The discussion lasted almost an hour, when the gentleman left the office in no pleasant mood.

This was the patronage received by the Washington office on the 1st, 2d and 3d of April. On the 4th, the same gentleman "turned up" again, and repeated some of his former arguments. He was asked if he had seen the Postmaster-General, and obtained his consent to his request; to which he replied, he had not. After considerable discussion, which was rather amusing than vexatious, he said that he had nothing less than a twenty-dollar bill and one cent, all of which he pulled out of his breeches pocket. He was told that he could have a cent's worth of telegraphing, if that would answer to which he agreed. After his many manœuvres, and his long agony, the gentleman was finally gratified in the following manner: Washington asked Baltimore, 4, which means, in the list of signals, "What time is it?" Baltimore replied 1, which meant "1 o'clock." The amount of the operation was one character each way, making two in all, which, at the rate of four for a cent would amount to half a cent exactly. He laid down his cent, but he was told that half a cent would suffice, if he could produce the change. This he declined to do, and gave the whole cent, after which, being satisfied, he left the office.

Such was the income of the Washington office for the first four days of April, 1845. On the 5th, twelve and a half cents were received. The 6th was the Sabbath. On the 7th, the receipts ran up to sixty cents; on the 8th, to $1 32; on the 9th, to $1 04. It is worthy of remark, concludes Mr. VAIL, that more business was done by the merchants after the tariff was laid than when the service was gratuitous.

The above details may strike many as very trifling and undignified. So they are in themselves; but therein consists their charm and their relevancy to the subject in hand. Deep in our nature there is a principle that loves to contrast small beginnings with grand results. History is full of this. Development is characteristic of the works of God, and of the works of man as well. Nothing great ever comes all of a sudden. To the ignorant and unobservant it may seem so; but it only seems, for it is not so. It was not thus with the commonest implement of the peasant—the plow, for instance. Only of late has this—the pioneer and the honored symbol of civilization—risen to its present advanced degree of improvement, for doubtless it has not yet reached perfection. So of every other in the service of man. The telegraph is but a particular instance of a general law—development. To note a single point in its germ-period was all that the writer proposed to do.

As a *finale* to this humble scrap of history, it would seem to be eminently fit to reproduce a relation made by Professor MORSE, which will explain itself. It may be proper to add, however, that the date of the midnight passage of the Telegraph bill must have been in May, 1843, as the passage of the dispatch suggested by the lady friend of Mr. MORSE was on Monday, May 27, 1844, which, he says, was about a year after the law was passed.

Says Professor MORSE: "My bill had indeed passed the House of Representatives, and it was on the calendar of the Senate; but the evening of the last day had commenced, with more than one hundred bills to be considered and passed upon before mine could be reached.

Wearied out with the anxiety of suspense, I consulted one of my senatorial friends. He thought the chance of reaching it to be so small that he advised me to consider it as lost. In a state of mind, gentlemen, which I must leave you to imagine, I returned to my lodgings to make preparations for returning home the next day. My funds were reduced to a fraction of a dollar. In the morning, as I was about to sit down to breakfast, the servant announced that a young lady desired to see me in the parlor. It was the daughter of my excellent friend and college class-mate, the Commissioner of Patents (HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.) She had called, she said, by her father's permission, and in the exuberance of her own joy, to announce to me the passage of my Telegraph bill at midnight, but a moment before the Senate's adjournment!

This was the turning point of the telegraph invention in America.

As an appropriate acknowledgment for the young lady's sympathy and kindness—a sympathy which only a woman can feel and express—I promised that the first dispatch, by the first line of telegraph from Washington to Baltimore, should be indited by her. To which she replied: 'Remember, now, I shall hold you to your word.'

In about a year from that time the line was completed, and everything being prepared, I apprised my young friend of the fact. A note from her inclosed this dispatch:

'What hath God wrought!'

These were the first words that passed on the first completed line of electric wires in America. None could have been chosen more in accordance with my own feelings. It baptized the American Telegraph with the name of its author."

Fryer's Pneumatic Pump.

FRYER'S Pneumatic Pump, for the production of a vacuum, exhibited on Wednesday at the Oxygen Gas Works, Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, has been used at that establishment since last June, and has proved itself capable of producing a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. Mr. E. J. ENFER, the Superintendent of the Oxygen Gas Works, operated with the machine before a number of scientific gentlemen, and, to their entire satisfaction, obtained a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch in a minute, without increasing the temperature of the solid machinery. Hitherto, the difficulty with pneumatic machines for this purpose, has been to keep down the heat caused by friction and compression. This invention does everything in water, thus preventing the temperature of the solid machinery to rise.

M. TESSIE DU MONTAY'S method of manufacturing oxygen gas as employed at these works was also displayed. It is as follows: Retorts filled with manganate of soda are raised to a cherry heat; superheated air is passed over the soda, to which it imparts its oxygen; steam then passing through the soda retorts takes with it the oxygen and goes into another vessel, is condensed, and the oxygen becomes free. In this manner, twelve retorts, containing 600 pounds of manganate of soda each, from 25,000 to 30,000 cubic feet of oxygen can be produced in twenty-four hours. Many public buildings in Paris and portions of the city itself are lighted by gas manufactured in this manner. And strenuous efforts are being put forth by this Company to do the same in New-York. It is claimed by them that they can produce much more light by burning one foot of oxygen gas per hour, at a cost of five cents, than the ordinary gas will, burned at seven feet an hour, at a cost of thirty cents. Or, as Professor DOREMUS, of the New-York College, proved by experiment, the light produced by this oxygen gas has sixteen times the illuminating power of the ordinary gas, taking equal quantities of each.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Fire Commissioners JAMES MCLEAN and MONMOUTH B. WILSON, who were the sub-committee on a new fire alarm, have reported that they have received three bids for the construction of a new fire alarm telegraph, in accordance with the specifications published some time since, and have recommended that the bid of CHARLES T. and J. W. CHESTER, of New-York, be accepted. This report being favorably received by the Board of Fire Commissioners, the preliminary details are expected to be soon arranged, and the substitution of the new system for the present clumsy method of fire alarms to take place at an early day.

At an early hour yesterday morning JAMES MCCARTY, who resides in Forty-ninth street and First-avenue, was attacked at the corner of Forty-eighth street and First-avenue by some unknown person and stabbed in the right side. The assailant escaped arrest by immediate flight, and the wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, when it was found that the wound was severe, but not dangerous.

Detective TIEMANN, of the Central Police, yesterday, arrested ALBERT H. SYLVESTER, on a warrant issued by Recorder SHAFFER, of Newburg, where he is charged with obtaining money by fradulent practices. He will be taken to Newburg for trial.

WILLIAM GREY, a deck hand on the steamer *Newport*, lying at Pier No. 28 North River, had his foot badly injured yesterday by a falling shaft. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ROBERT PARKINS was badly injured yesterday by stones from a blast at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Last evening, as the Knox Lodge of the American Protestant Association was returning on a steamboat, from a picnic at Fort Lee, an affray occurred between some of the passengers, during which JOHN C. WILEY, of No. 511 West Thirty-ninth-street, was injured internally. He was taken to the residence of his brother, No. 562 Hudson-street.

THOMAS BURNS yesterday fell from a scaffold at No. 80 Frankfort-street, and was badly injured about the head. He was taken to the City Hospital.

BARNEY CASSIDY, a dock builder, while at work yesterday at the foot of Franklin-street, North River, cut himself very seriously on the foot with an ax. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THOMAS HALLORAN, aged 37, of No. 32 Cherry-street, during a quarrel with his wife ELLEN, kicked her in the face, badly fracturing her jaw. THOMAS was arrested, and his wife was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MARTIN BULLOCK fell on the sidewalk at Sixty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue, last evening, and fractured his leg. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

California Bartlett pears, eight days from the trees in the Golden State, were sold on the street yesterday at 10 cents each. They looked as yellow as California's most precious metal, and were so ripe and delicious that they would almost melt in the mouth.

JOHN NEVEL, aged 14 years, received a severe cut on the knee while holding a piece of meat for his employer, STEPHEN WILLIAMS, at No. 53 Fulton-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

New-Jersey.

Trains on the Newark and New-York Railroad will make the trip from Newark to Liberty-street, New-York, in twenty minutes, after Monday.

The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders are taking steps toward the erection of the necessary county buildings upon the fourteen lots of land, 25x100 each, behind the Courthouse, Hudson City, recently purchased by the authorities for $40,000.

FREDERICK MCENTYRE made an unsuccessful effort on Wednesday morning to enter the dwelling of EBENEZER DENNING, at No. 190 York-street, in Jersey City. He was taken into custody. He represents that he was so much under the influence of liquor that he did not know what he was doing.

A man named ANDREW GAVIGAN, from New-Brunswick, had his left foot run over and crushed on Wednesday night. From his statement it seems that he got off from a passenger train at the Market-street Station, and had been walking around town until 9 o'clock, when he attempted to jump on a passing train between the Market and Centre-street Stations, when he was thrown down and the wheels passed over his foot. He remained in this condition until yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, when he was discovered and removed to St. Michael's Hospital, where his foot was amputated. He was intoxicated when the accident occurred.

GEO. MCCLOUD, a well-known resident of Orange, was suddenly taken with hemorrhage of the lungs while walking on the street on Wednesday at 1 o'clock. He dropped to the sidewalk insensible, was taken up and carried to his residence, where he expired almost immediately.

Two men named JAS. LYNCH and THOS. WELSH were overcome by the heat while at the picnic of the St. James Benevolent Society yesterday, in Wiedenmeyer's Park, Newark.

The Athlete Ball Club, of Washington Heights, and the Champion Club, of Jersey City, played a match game on the grounds of the latter in Jersey City. The game was called on the eighth inning on account of the darkness, the core standing 18 to 32, the Athletes being the victors.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock a boy named CHAS. KEIFFE, aged about 14 years, while attempting to jump on the cars of an oil train of the New-York and Erie Railway, in Willow-street, Hoboken, fell down and was run over. The wheels passed over his head, smashing it completely and killing him instantly. Deceased resided with his parents, in First-street, near Grand. Coroner WHITE was promptly notified, and impaneled a jury, who, after viewing the body, were dismissed until 10 o'clock to-day, when the inquest will be resumed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83⅜. Stocks quiet—Erie, 19⅛; Illinois, 94⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 12—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady; Middling Uplands, 13d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d.@13½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Sugar, on the spot, dull; to arrive, quiet and steady.

HAVRE, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Cotton closed quiet last night both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 24⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 12—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—Lard is excited, and prices have advanced to 73s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The market for Cotton opens quiet and steady for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 93 for account. American Securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83⅜. Railway Stocks steady; Eries, 19⅜; Illinois Centrals, 94⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 12—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands............13d.

Middling Orleans............13¼d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced to 74s. ⅌ cwt. Other articles unaltered.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12—4:30 P. M.

The Produce market closed unchanged in tones and quotations.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Petroleum, 53¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Thursday, Aug. 12—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet and steady for both on spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 12—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 88⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 12—Evening.

Lard has still further advanced to 75s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The official report of the Bank of England, made public this afternoon, shows that the amount of specie in vault has decreased £190,000 since the last report.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The amount of bullion in vault in the Bank of France, according to the report of its officers, has increased 6,900,000f. since the last report.

PARIS, (By French Cable,) Thursday, Aug. 12.

Bourse strong; Rentes, 73f. 60c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 12.

EXCHANGE—Par selling; 1-10 discount buying. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $6@$7 50. WHEAT dull, and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 45; No. 2 at $1 41@$1 42. CORN quiet and weak; declined 3¼c.@4c.; sales of No. 1 at 95c.; No. 2 at 92c.@95c.; Rejected, 87c.@90c.; no grade, 77c.@80c. OATS dull, and declined 1c.; sales of No. 2 at 51¼c.@53c., closing at 51¼c. RYE quiet; sales of No. 1 at $1 05½; No. 2 at $1 02@$1 04. BARLEY firmer and more active; No. 2 at $1 31@$1 32, seller September. HIGHWINES steady at $1 06. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $33.75. LARD quiet at 18½c.@19c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS steady at 13¾c. CATTLE dull and heavy at $4 12@$4 87 for fair to common Cows; $5 50@$6 75 for fair to good Steers. HOGS declined 15c.@25c.; sales at $8 50@$8 62 for Common; $8 75@$9 25 for Fair to Medium; $9 25@$9 75 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS quiet and steady; Wheat and Corn to Buffalo by lake, 4c. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 340 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 36,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley, 9,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 136,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 169,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—13¾c. on Wheat, 11¼c. on Corn, and 7¼c. on Oats. FLOUR dull but firm at previous quotations. WHEAT stagnant, and Chicago held at $1 48 and $1 49, respectively; sales of 6,500 bushels Red Winter Ohio at $1 54. CORN dull; sales 3,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 05 for No. 2, according to condition, and $1 06@$1 08 for kiln-dried do. OATS dull; sales 6,500 bushels, in lots, at 64½c. for Old and New mixed, and 65c. for Old. RYE—Sales 10,000 bushels, part on private terms, and the balance at $1 16@$1 17, in lots. PORK and LARD steady, but unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally $1 10.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR is in good demand and the market is steady; sales 2,700 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for No. 1 Spring; $8@$8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White; $9@$9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 57. CORN firm but quiet; sales, 3,200 bushels kiln-dried at $1 10@$1 11. CORNMEAL, $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28@$30 ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—19,600 bushels Wheat, 853,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—36,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 2,389,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON—Nothing doing. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; Low Prime to strictly Prime Red Fall, $1 27@$1 35; Choice to Fancy, $1 45@$1 60; Prime to Fancy White, $1 40@$1 65. CORN dull; Fair White, 95c.; Choice White, $1. OATS unchanged. BARLEY—$1 30 for good Fall. RYE firmer at 90c.@95c. WHISKY firm at $1 10. PORK quiet at $34@$34 50. BACON dull; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 25c. LARD buoyant; Choice, 19c.@19¼c. CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS active at $9@$10 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls. Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 12.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings nominally 33½c. FLOUR steady; low and medium grades fairly active; Howard-street Superfine, $6 25@$6 75; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $8 25@$9; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7; do. Extra, $7@$8 25; do. Family, $8@$10; Western Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$7 75; do. Family, $8@$8 50. WHEAT firm at $1 60@$1 70 for Prime Red. CORN steady; White, $1 08@$1 10. OATS steady at 60c. RYE dull at $1 15@$1 16. Mess PORK firm at $34@$34 50. BACON firm: Rib Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.; Clear Rib, 19¾c.; Shoulders, 16¼c. HAMS, 24c. LARD firm at 19¼c.@20½c. WHISKY, more doing at $1 13.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 12.

COTTON slow; Middling, 33¾c.@34½c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5 25@$5 44; Extras, $5 50@$5 87½; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 25@$7; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 75@$8; Fancy, $8 50@$10. WHEAT in good demand; New Red, $1 60@$1 65; Kentucky Amber, $1 69; White, $1 80. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 18; Mixed Western, $1 17@$1 18. OATS steady; Western, 74c.; New Southern, 65c. GROCERIES unchanged, but small business. PROVISIONS—The only change is in Lard, which advanced to 20c.@20½c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 22c.; Refined, 31½c. WHISKY, $1 13½@$1 15.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 12.

For WHEAT the market is rather quiet, with a moderate milling and shipping demand; sales of 460 bushels in bags at $1 65 for Amber State, and $1 78 for White Genesee. RYE is quiet; State nominal, and quoted at $1 30. CORN steady, with a fair supply and moderate demand; sales of 1,600 bushels No. 1 Western Mixed at $1 16. In BARLEY MALT there was a sale made of 10,000 bushels City, from two and four-rowed State, for shipment South, at a fraction under $2. OATS are quiet and nominally unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

COTTON—Demand fair; prices firm; sales, 615 bales Low Middling at 30¼c.; receipts, 91 bales. FLOUR scarce; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN dull; Mixed, $1 05. OATS lower at 63c. BRAN, 95c. HAY firm at $28@$30. PORK held at $35 50@$35 75. BACON firmer at 17c.@19¼c.@20c. HAMS, 23c.@24c. LARD quiet; Tierce, 19¼c.@20½c.; Keg, 22c.@22c. SUGAR unchanged. GOLD, 33¼. STERLING, 148¼; New-York sight, par.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT declining; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 62½; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 46; Amber, $1 45; New No. 1 Red, $1 47½; No. 2 Red, $1 45. CORN steady; No. 1, 98c.; No. 2, 96c. OATS steady; No. 1, 57c. RYE, 98c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull, lower and unsettled; New Red, $1 25@$1 30 for Nos. 2 and 1. CORN firm with a light supply; sales at 95c. OATS firm at 50c.@60c. RYE, $1. BARLEY, $1 40 for Fall. TOBACCO firm; sales 176 hhds. at $6@$18 50. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. PORK held at $33 25. Bulk MEATS, 14c.@18¼c. BACON, 15¼c.@19c. HAMS, 24c. LARD, 20c.; sales 160 tierces. MONEY easy.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal; No. 1, $1 49; No. 2, $1 42. OATS quiet; No. 2, 62c. CORN firm; No. 2, 95c. RYE steady at $1 04 for No. 1. BARLEY, $1 25 for No. 2. Grain FREIGHTS quiet at 4c. to Buffalo and 8c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 75. GRAIN steady and unchanged. TOBACCO firmer; sales, 171 hhds. at $4@$20. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $34. BACON—Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS, 22½c.@23½c. LARD, 20½c. for tierce. HIGHWINES firmer at $1 08.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 12.

COTTON dull; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 20 bales; exports, 48 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $5@$6. WHEAT, $1 20@$1 40. CORN, 87c.@90c. OATS, 50c.@55c. PORK, $35. LARD, 20c.@21½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 16c.; Sides, 20c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 12.

The first bale of new COTTON, weighing 380 lbs., classed good style Low Middlings, sold at 45c., and was bought by GEORGE & Co., brokers, for INDERSOLL & Co. It was from the plantation of C. M. TIDWELL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 12.

Spirits TURPENTINE advanced ¼c.; sales at 39c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 60@$3 10. Tar steady at $2 25.

DETROIT, Thursday, Aug. 12.

WHEAT quiet; Extra White, $1 67; No. 1 White, $1 55; No. 1 Amber, $1 40. CORN $1 05. OATS, 63c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 12.

Two bales new COTTON, classed strict Low Middlings, were sold at 42c.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 12.

COTTON closed dull; sales, 75 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.; receipts, 25 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 12.

COTTON steady; sales, 74 bales; Middlings, 31½c.; receipts, 34 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 11.

COTTON dull; sales, 6 bales; receipts, 37 bales; Middlings nominally 31c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 12.

COTTON—Receipts, 9 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 12.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 112¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30⅛; Reading Railroad, 48⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅛. Gold, 134⅝.

[Advertisement.]

A suit at law is in progress against John H. Guest for violating my Burglar Alarm Telegraph patent, and a suit will be commenced against every person known to use an infringement. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Main	July 31	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Erin	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Aug. 14	New-York	London.
Caledonia	Aug. 14	New-York	Glasgow.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for German States, *via* Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 65 North River to 10:45 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 12.—*In steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool*—Captain S. Raminkie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Armerd, Ruig Wylly, Mrs. S. S. Cox, infant and servant, Mrs. King, John Hanckel, B. F. Huger, B. Ammon, T. W. Sutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clapp and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Clapp and three children.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—J. M. Aviles, Fernando Betancourt, N. de la Crus, F. Benjumea, G. W. Griffen, E. Hernandez, Miss N. Garcia, Miss A. J. Garcia, Miss J. Garcia, Miss J. Obregon, Miss A. Latone, Miss J. Latone, Miss R. Echaque, Miss E. Latone, Miss Martin, S. M. Weeks and wife, W. Shultis, F. L. Marcos, R. Stewart, Auguste Wilson, Jose Lombard and 3 servants, A. Escalante, J. del-Valle, A. E. Martinez, C. Sima, J. S. Valdes, Mrs. J. Gomez and 5 children, M. Gomes, C. Alvarez, Captain F. M. Haircloth, F. Guitenes, J. Ferrer de Conto, E. Velles, M. Allyore and servant, Mrs. J. C. Dominques and 3 children, A. Spaulding, G. Rooser, A. Rudolph.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 08 | Sun sets.... 7 01 | Moon sets..10 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 32 | Gov. Island.12 21 | Hell Gate.. 1 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia; Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Missouri, Palmer, Havana and Nassau, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ships Mary Gray, Allyn, Uncasville; Admiral, (N. G.,) Haldorp, Baltimore, H. Baetzer; Blue Jacket, Simmons, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks A. E. Sherwood, (Br.,) Secraw, Cadiz, J. H. Harbeck, Jr.; Village Queen, (Br.,) McGray, Turk's Island, P. I. Nevius & Co.; S. Opucich, (Aust.,) Milstick, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Minerva, (N. G.,) Leonard, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs John Lewis, (Br.,) Caster, Turk's Island, P. I. Nevius & Co.; Belle of the Bay, (Br.,) Noyes, Galveston, Tapper & Beattie; Aracatay, (Br.,) Pitherbridge, Queenstown and Liverpool, G. F. Bulley; Afton, (Br.,) Braron, Lackville, P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schrs. Western Star, Crowell, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Ed. King, Kelly, Philadelphia, Holyoke & Murray; Jas. Warren, Drake, Philadelphia, Snow & Richardson; S. P. Adams, Talbot, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Susan, Reed, Valencia, B. R. Sherman; Kidron, McLaughlin, Norfolk, A. Hampson; Bellow, (Br.,) Tonger, Arichut, C. B., Halton & Watson; Jeff Borden, Reterson, Alexandria, B. F. Small & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Cambria, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow July 31, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Aug. 5, lat. 52 06, lon. 38 30 W., passed bark Retriever, (Br.,) from Glasgow for Quebec; 11th, lat. 40 50, lon. 61 30 W., passed steamship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool July 27, and Queenstown 28th, via Boston Aug. 11, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Co. The Isaac Bell brings home the crew of the steamship San Jacinto, ashore at Boody Island, N. C.

Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, St. Domingo City Aug. 3, Port au Platte 5th, and Turk's Island 6th, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana 5 ds., with mdse. and 53 passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Aug. 8 and 9, had a heavy blow from N.W. to N. N. E., with very heavy sea.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Lady Turner, (of Salcombe,) Mackie, Colombo, Ceylon, May 8, with mdse. to Dennistoun & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 15; St. Helena July 2; crossed the Equator July 14, in lon. 38. Had headlight winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig F. H. Todd, McGuire, Calais, 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman. While towing through Hell Gate ran into the drilling-machine off Pan Rock, and carried away flying jibboom and all her head rigging. The drilling-machine was upset; the extent of damage not ascertained.

Bark Armenia, Harper, Boston, in ballast to Baker & Russell.

Bark Adeline C. Adams, Leavitt, New-Haven, in ballast to master. Was towed to this City by steam tug Gamecock.

Brig George Gilchrist, (of St. George, Me.,) Gilchrist, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Marco Polo, (Br.,) Pitts, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolfe & Co.

Brig C. T. Tompkins, Taylor, Hillsboro, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster for Rondout.

Brig L. W. Eaton, (Br.,) West, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Harvest Queen, Scholtze, of and from Bermuda 5 ns., in ballast and 8 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Shopshire, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Buckalew, Robbins, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Young, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. New-Jersey, Baker, New-London, for Virginia.

Schr. Emma, Godfrey, St. George, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Sunbeam, McFee, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elisha T. Smith, Harvey, Corsica, Md., for Norwich. 6th inst., off Barnegat, experienced a heavy squall from the north, during which blew away jib and split foresail.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Irving, Georgetown, N. S., 9 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Strout, Savannah, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Kenduskeage, Mitchell, South Joggens 20 ds., with timber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Wm. H. Jones, Line, St. Mary's, Ga., 12 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbott.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, for Hoboken.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Caspian, Larrabee, Musquash, N. B., 12 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Florence L. Lockwood, Young, Norwalk, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Ann, Alley, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Montano, Sawyer, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Marion Fleming, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Collins, Bangor, with lumber to J. R. Jones.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, French, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous, Walker & Co.

Schr. Effort, Nickerson, Bangor, with lumber to J. J. Moore.

Schr. Fair Wind, Smith, Ellsworth, with lumber to master.

Schr. J. M. Kennedy, Smith, Ellsworth, with lumber to master.

Schr. E. J. Burton, Goldwaite, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Silas Runyon, Caswell, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alaska, Morrison, George's Banks, with fish to J. Haley.

Schr. Julia, Kent, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Harmonia, Hart, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Louisa D., Wagner, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Blue Bird, Findley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to J. Adams.

Schr. Chas. Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgedon, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Cornelius Waterman, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Cox, Willis, South Amboy, for Deep River.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, South Amboy, for Boston.

Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, Hastings, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Melitia, (Br.,) Lake, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster for Newark, to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Castilian, Jordon, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Fannie Predmore, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Jennie Hall, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. Israel J. Merritt, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, New-London.
Schr. Escort, Wasson, Bridgeport.
Schr. San Juan, Willard, New-London.
Schr. Lizzie, Stevens, Hartford.
Schr. Tryall, Sale, New-Bedford.
Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence.
Schr. Venus, Ramsden, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. H. Davis, Weeks, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Alice A. Thompson, Thompson, Greenport.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. M. W. Griffin, Griffin, Newport.
Schr. An'dir, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. H. W. Benedict, Pease, Providence.
Schr. Nelly White, Burns, Northport.
Schr. Sea Port, Brown, Northport.
Schr. Wm. McGee, Goodwin, New-Bedford.
Schr. Metamora, Gates, New-Haven.
Schr. Sterling, Hale, Bridgeport.
Schr. Bamsel, Holt, Northport.
Schr. E. Waterman, Marshall, Fall River.
Schr. Jas. K. Polk, Smith, Northport.
Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Thompson, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate, Stevens, Providence.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester.
Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford.
Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport.
Schr. A. Wiley, Avery, Virginia.
Schr. Geo. W. Baldwin, Baker, New-London.
Schr. Mist, Ryan, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sallie Burten, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. Emily, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. S. A. Mount, Knapp, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Amelia, Wooten, Providence.
Schr. Harriet & Ned, Green, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary Mills, Ryan, Northport.
Schr. Mary Ellen, Wood, Orient, for Fire Island.
Schr. W. L. Peck, Janes, Northport.
Schr. Union, Dilks, South Amboy, for Stamford.
Schr. Grand Island, McIntyre, Rondout, for Salem.
Schr. Almira, Hegeman, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Levenia, Baylis, Egg Harbor, for Harlem.
Schr. St. James, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. G. A. Brandreth, Eaton, Bridgeport.
Schr. E. R. Paynter, Hawkins, Bridgeport.
Schr. Scud, Worwick, New-Haven.
Schr. Judge Hopkins, Fenton, Norwalk.
Schr. L. A. Tollies, Day, Norwalk.
Schr. Lodowich Bill, Ely, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. S. Curtis, Fox, Hartford.
Schr. Portland, Rogers, New-London.
Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, Branford.
Schr. Emma C. Averill, Averill, Branford.
Schr. John S. Forman, Carpenter, Bridgeport.
Schr. Pharon, (U. S.,) Holland, Provincetown.
Schr. Henry Harteau, Jones, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chapman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Maria Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hannah Chase, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Helen, Jones, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Sirene, Young, Brookhaven.
Schr. S. S. Brown, Martin, Northport.
Schr. Walter Jones, Willing, Virginia.
Schr. Rapidan, Winer, Virginia.
Schr. John G. Ferris, Hunt, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamship Hermann, for Bremen; Palnupa, for Liverpool; Missouri, for Havana; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Nautilus, for London; Constitution, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York; ship Mannon, Trapani; barks Restless, Smyrna; Prudencia, Leghorn; Ayra, Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 11.—Arr. schr. Francisco, from Baltimore; brig H. A. McSlivey, from Frankford, Me.

Sld. bark Fantee, for Liverpool; brig Ellen Maria, for Baltimore; schrs. A. S. Slover, for Boston; Electric Spark, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 12.—Passed out, bark Eucrane, (?) City Point for Havre; brig Italia, for Porto Rico.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 10, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Alaska, Boston for Philadelphia; Belle, Westport, Me., for New-York.

Arr. and sld. schr. Mary Eveline, Brookhaven, for Bangor.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. J. T. Weaver and H. L. Slaight, Boston for Philadelphia; Joseph Baxter, do. for Washington; Senator, do. for New-York; Starlight, Gardiner for do.; Senator Grimes, Calais for do.; Flora King, Calais for Newport, for orders.

Passed by, schrs. Joseph H. Moore, Philadelphia for Boston.

11th, A. M.—Arr. brigs Essex, Boston for Philadelphia; Alexander Millikin, Calais for New-York; schrs. R. W. Godfrew, A. Denike and Franconia, Philadelphia for Boston; Uncle Tom, Provincetown for New-York; Rosanna Rose, Bangor for do.

Sld. schrs. Starlight and F. Nelson.

Miscellaneous.

KINGSTON, Jam., July 27.—The American steamship Australia, from New-Orleans, and owned by W. H. Chapman, of New-Jersey, put into Kingston, Jam., in distress on the 14th. She has been condemned, and was to be sold on the 28th at public auction.

Spoken, &c.

Eveline—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, June 6, lat. 32 03 S., lon. 41 E.

Cymbeline—Br. bark, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, July 14, lat. 3 S., lon. 24 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Aug. 6, whaling schr. Industry, on the Dry Dock, being coppered.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug 12.—The steamship Virginia, of the National Line, arrived here to-day.

MOBILE, Aug. 12.—The steamship Columbia, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

DE BARY & KLING,
NO. 52 BROAD-ST. AND NO. 50 NEW,
Importers of HAVANA CIGARS, and sole agents
for the sale of the
PRINCIPE DE GALES CIGARS,
MANUFACTURED AT THE
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